

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 627.—Vol. XXIV.

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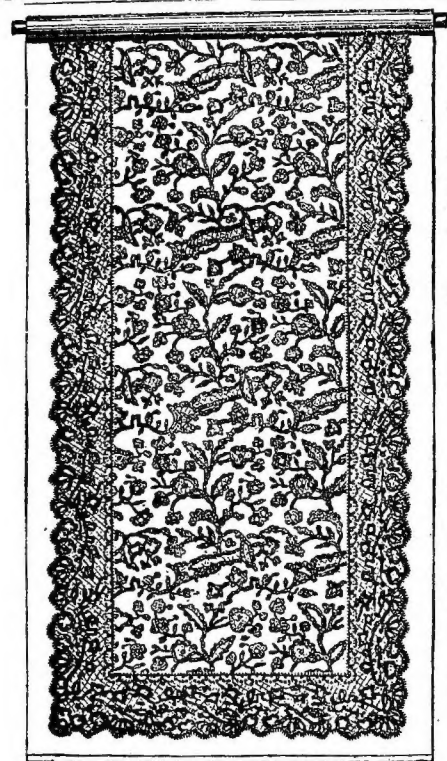
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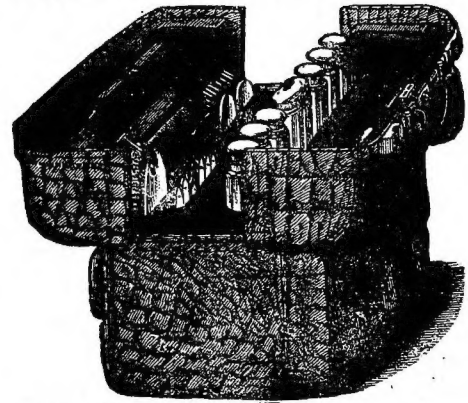
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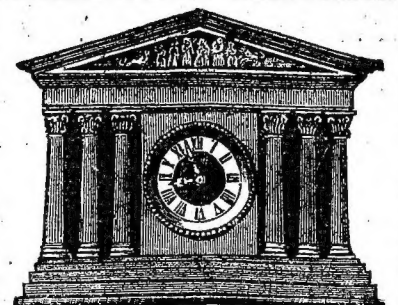
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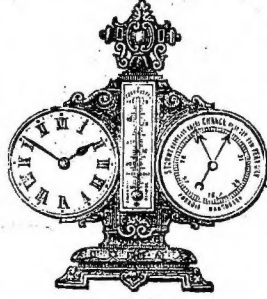


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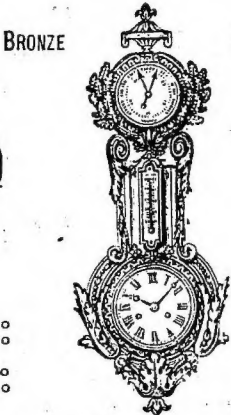
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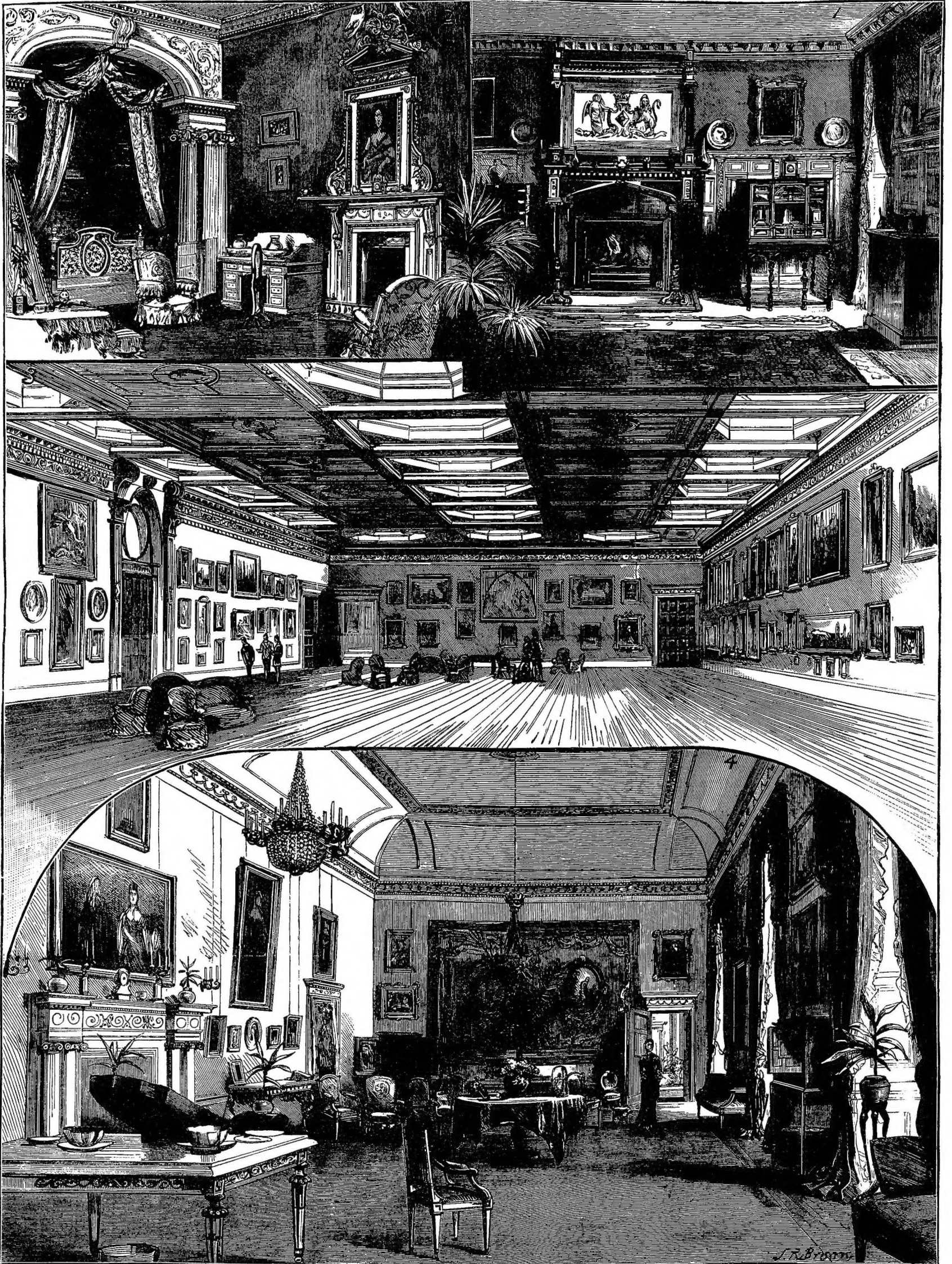
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1881

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT [PRICE SIXPENCE
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1. The Entrance Hall.—2. Bedroom Occupied by the Prince of Wales.—3. The Subterranean Picture Gallery.—4. The Drawing Room,
THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WELBECK ABBEY

Topics of the Week

MR. GOSCHEN AT RUGBY.—It is impossible to read Mr. Goschen's speeches without regretting that he is not a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He is one of the most vigorous and independent of our public men, and if he had held office would probably have been more successful than Lord Hartington has been in restraining the extravagance of Radical doctrinaires. His speech at Rugby was one of the best he has delivered since his return from Constantinople. After all the wild talk we have heard lately about force being no remedy, it was satisfactory to be told by a Liberal statesman that "the creed of the Liberal party must always include a belief in a strong Executive." While, however, Mr. Goschen has "a kind of fanaticism on the point of the maintenance of law and order," he by no means shares the popular notion that the functions of the State ought to be widely extended. On the contrary, he repeated with much force what used to be a commonplace among Liberal thinkers, that the constant interference of the State in matters which may be safely left to private energy does in the end far more harm than good by diminishing the sense of personal responsibility. His main argument in favour of the extension of the system of local government was that it would develop among all classes an intelligent interest in public affairs; but he might have added that it would also tend to the more effective despatch of business in Parliament. The House of Commons is paralysed not only by Obstruction but by excess of work. If it had no longer to consider questions which might be more intelligently dealt with by local bodies, it would probably be unnecessary to restrict to any considerable extent the freedom of debate. It is significant that Mr. Goschen did not consider it necessary to discuss the subject of primogeniture, entail, settlement, and the transfer of land. On all these matters he assumed that nothing is needed but "Parliamentary opportunity" for legislation in accordance with the general drift of public opinion. He spoke decidedly enough, however, about the extravagant demand of some farmers in England and Scotland for the right of free sale. If a farmer who cultivated a farm worth 5,000*l.* put in improvements worth 500*l.*, while the landlord improved it by permanent buildings worth 1,000*l.*, the farmer could hardly suppose that he would be entitled to put up the tenure of the whole farm to competition in order to obtain the market value for his 500*l.* Compensation for unexhausted improvements farmers may justly claim; but Mr. Goschen is doing good service in warning them that they will not be supported in urging proposals which would lead to downright robbery.

LORD HARTINGTON ON IRELAND.—That Parliament-men should meet their constituents during the autumn months is reasonable enough, but now that the leaders have taken to make set harangues against each other the public is bored from year's end to year's end with the wearisome iteration of partisan arguments. Few sensible persons, therefore, we suspect, will feel keenly grieved that the death of an aunt has temporarily delayed Lord Hartington's further utterances, especially as his speech at Blackburn was on the whole unsatisfactory and disappointing. At some schools they used to give the boys pudding first and meat afterwards, so as to dull their appetites for the more costly food. In like manner Lord Hartington went prosing on about the Eastern Question and Afghanistan, subjects which, as regards the alleged misdeeds of the past Government, and the alleged good deeds of the present Government, are practically dead and buried. Ireland, in which everybody is interested, he reserved for the fag-end of his address. And his remarks on Ireland make one feel the truth of Lord Salisbury's satire—that an Act of Parliament is needed to give Lord Hartington influence in the Cabinet, for in reading his laborious efforts to explain away the deplorable mismanagement of Irish affairs on the part of his colleagues by laying the blame on their predecessors, one clearly perceives that it is only a lay-figure gesticulating, while a cunning old juggler behind pulls the strings. Then, as regards the Land Act and the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, it is very hard to believe that the eldest son of a Duke with large Irish estates can really and truly approve of proceedings whereby a large portion of a man's income is confiscated, after, in many cases, a most cursory and one-sided examination. All the consolation which Lord Hartington has to offer to the unlucky land-owners is that the worst cases have come first, and that the Central Commission will probably reverse some of the Assistant-Commissioners' verdicts. The accuracy of the first of these statements is doubtful, since a very small percentage of the total number of applications have as yet been examined; while howls of indignation will be aroused against the Central Commissioners if they venture, in any sensible degree, to controvert the decisions of their subordinates. According to the calculations of M. de Molinari there is enough work to keep the Land Court going for 140 years, sitting twelve hours a day, and giving each tenant farmer only an hour's hearing. Long before that far-distant epoch arrives, Lord Hartington may learn that the Socialist theory underlying the Land Act is applicable elsewhere than in Ireland, and to other kinds of property besides farms.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.—Some sympathy has been expressed with the persons who have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment for bribery at elections; and it may be admitted that they were probably not worse offenders than scores of other agents, who carried on their operations with greater caution. Besides, the system of bribery has taken such deep root in England that a large number of people seem unable to realise that the buying and selling of votes are serious offences. The penalties which are now being enforced will, perhaps, suggest to many persons who have been in the habit of bribing, or of allowing themselves to be bribed, that, after all, the cry for purity of election is not merely an evidence of absurd sentimentalism. It would, however, be an error to suppose that the imprisonment of several bribers, among them three solicitors of good position, will altogether eradicate the evil. Even the measure of the Attorney-General, if it became law, would probably be ineffective in places where, from time immemorial, corrupt practices have been regarded as a matter of course. Some sanguine reformers are of opinion that if we secured universal suffrage and a proper redistribution of seats, the constituencies would be too large for bribery; but this has still to be proved by experience. The only trustworthy and enduring remedy must be sought for in the improvement of public opinion with regard to the whole subject. If electoral corruption were generally considered disgraceful, it would soon be abandoned; and Members of Parliament might do a good deal to bring about this state of things by showing, often and emphatically that they have no wish to obtain seats except by fair means.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.—If Mr. Bradlaugh exercised supreme official sway over the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and, indeed, over all the other Churches, we should think it a queer arrangement. Yet this is what has actually happened in France, where M. Paul Bert is quite as anti-Christian as the "out-of-door" Member for Northampton. Still, there is no reason why, if M. Bert carries out strictly the programme which he unfolded to his clerks, he may not get on as well with the Church (meaning of course the Roman Catholic Church) as some of his predecessors. He intends to keep her strictly to the terms of the Napoleonic Concordat of 1802, and to deprive her of some encroachments which she has made since that date, but in all doctrinal matters she is to be left perfectly at liberty. Among the many blunders of the First French Revolution was the treatment of the Church. If, as the far-seeing Talleyrand advised, the reforming party had been satisfied with the suppression of gross abuses, and the Church lands had not been alienated, the mass of the clergy would have accepted the dogmas of '89, the subsequent horrors would probably have never taken place, and France might now have a body of ecclesiastics, full of Gallican patriotism, and inclined to resent Vatican interference. Instead of this, the Church revenues were alienated, the priests were proscribed and massacred, and their successors were necessarily driven into the arms of their only friend—the Pope. In this way, too, was produced, by the force of reaction, that quintessence of Roman Catholicism which is called Ultramontanism, and the management of which has exercised the ingenuity of most of the Continental Governments. Now, however, that the Revolution, once more seated in power, has ceased from persecuting the Church, except in a far-fetched sense of the word persecution, it would be well for Roman Catholics to consider dispassionately why their form of Christianity, more than any other, comes into collision with modern Governments. Cardinal Newman would, of course, reply that these other creeds are mere milk-and-water affairs, and that the constant application by the world of the term "*hostis humani generis*" to that form of the religion of Christ which he professes stamps its genuineness. Yet it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the matters wherein Roman Catholicism is most aggressive and unyielding are not really very closely connected with that Divine spirit of charity which is, or should be, the life-blood of Christianity. M. Bert believes no more in Protestant Christianity than in Roman Catholic Christianity, but the Protestants will not give him any trouble. The Roman Catholics should ponder over this phenomenon.

THE PROPOSED NEW CODE.—The tendency of the new Code which the Education Department proposes to establish is unquestionably in the right direction. No country in Europe has made a more vigorous attempt to elevate the character of popular education than has been made by England during the last ten years; but our system is still far from perfection. After all, there is not much use in sending children to school if they are merely to receive instruction in the barest elements of education. School Boards can be of permanent benefit to the State only by securing that a certain measure of intelligence shall be widely diffused; and that cannot be done, perhaps, without a slight increase of the burdens which have been hitherto imposed on ratepayers. The supporters of voluntary schools complain that these institutions would be severely damaged by the new Code. Nobody who has given much attention to the subject would be pleased by this result. In many instances voluntary schools are better able than Board schools to reach the poorest classes of the community; and it would be unfortunate if Board schools were without the stimulus of competition. Moreover, voluntary schools command the confidence of parents who wish to obtain for

their children education of a more definitely religious tendency than can be imparted in public institutions. Voluntary schools, however, are permitted on the express understanding that they will not fall below the level of their rate-supported rivals; and they cannot be allowed to exercise a degrading influence on the national system. Those of them which are unable to keep up with the just demands of the age must make way for schools of a higher character. It used to be said, when the Elementary Education Bill was before Parliament, that Board schools would make an end of voluntary schools; but this has not proved to be the case; and we may hope that the improvement of one of the two classes of institutions will lead to the improvement of the other class also.

SMOKE ABATEMENT EXHIBITION.—This display is almost sure to do some good, but there are formidable obstacles in the way of its doing much good, as we hope presently to show. But, in the first place, let us remark, as we have formerly pointed out, that there are two distinct species of the Smoke Nuisance. There are the fuliginous manufacturing towns of the Midlands and the North, compared with which London has an atmosphere approaching to the clearness of that of Madrid. In these towns the smoke is caused by belching industrial chimneys, which the owners could easily prevent from smoking if they chose. But they themselves take care to live far away, and so they won't be at the trouble and expense. The second kind of Smoke Nuisance is the domestic species, such as we have in London. In London we have factories, of course, but they are few in number compared with the hundreds of thousands of private chimney pots. "Many a mickle makes a muckle," and the aggregate exertions of these chimneys, aided by a damp, chilly climate and a largish river, produce that interesting phenomenon, Yellow Fog. Now at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition there are, no doubt, various ingenious plans for making the grates of private fireplaces self-consuming. But the alterations will cost a good deal, and who will pay for them? Tenants with a short lease (the usual system in London) will not care to pay smartly for an improvement which will become the landlord's as soon as they leave; while, on the other hand, landlords of house property are rarely addicted to providing their tenants with luxuries which are not in the covenant. If we mean to abate London smoke to such an extent as to make a real impression on London fogs, we must do one of two things: either make some new form of grate compulsory, or, far better, apply some of the provisions of the Irish Land Act to house property throughout the United Kingdom. Compel the landlord to compensate tenants for unexhausted improvements, and give every householder the option of becoming the freeholder of his premises on payment of a sum to be fixed (in case of dispute) by a Court appointed for the purpose. Nothing short of these remedies will have any practical effect on London smoke.

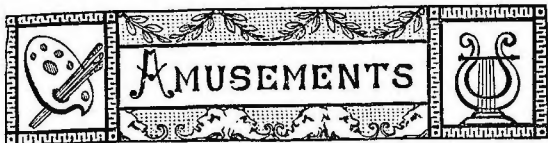
CHIVALROUS IRELAND.—An appeal has been addressed to the English public on behalf of ladies who have been ruined, or all but ruined, by the anti-rent agitation in Ireland. It is reported of one lady, unmarried, aged seventy-eight, ill and infirm, that out of an annual income of 120*l.* she has received 42*l.* during the present year. "I am the last member of my family," she writes, "advanced in years, and physically unable to help myself. I am in debt for my lodging, and in addition have to meet doctor's expenses." Of another lady, entitled to a jointure of 300*l.* a year, it is stated that she has received nothing on account thereof during the last two years, while her children, living with her, entitled to charges on the estate, have received no interest for three years. She is, therefore, obliged "to part with valuables, plate, and other property, to enable her to subsist." These are not isolated cases; everybody connected in any way with Ireland knows that large numbers of ladies who, if not rich, had enough for their wants a year or two ago, are now virtually destitute. They have no means of forcing their grievances on the attention of the world; and many of them, too proud to complain, are doubtless prepared to suffer in silence. It will be surprising if their hardships do not excite sincere and practical sympathy in many an English home. England helped the peasantry in their time of need, and surely a claim not less strong may be urged for ladies who, from no fault of their own, but through the influence of unscrupulous agitators, have been deprived of the means of support. These ladies, let it be remembered, have as good a right legally and morally to their rents as Ministers have to their salaries; and if there was anything like a real Government in Ireland, means would be found for enforcing the payment of what is due. As Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues seem indisposed to perform the first duty of an Administration, it may be hoped that some slight compensation will be made to the principal sufferers by those Englishmen who regard with shame and indignation the apathy of their rulers.

LEFROY.—When a man is convicted of a murder which has aroused universal interest he becomes an object of especial attention during the period which elapses between his trial and execution. This curiosity is often stigmatised as morbid, but it is not unnatural. Apart from the notoriety which is achieved by his crime, the public imagination is impressed by the spectacle of a person who knows the day of his death—an epoch so vague and so apparently distant to most of us. This intense interest proves that the death-penalty,

DEC. 3, 1881

although now carried out before only a few chosen witnesses, still exercises an awe-inspiring, and therefore, we may hope, a deterring influence. We question whether it is not really more cruel to keep a responsible murderer mewed up for the rest of his days than to hang him at once; nor are the murder statistics of countries which have abolished the death penalty encouraging. We just now used the word "responsible." Lefroy was not a man of strong, well-balanced mind; still less is Guiteau; but there is no evidence to show that either of them was legally insane. And people are apt to forget that the legal insanity which will save a homicide from the gallows is something very different from mere weakness and eccentricity. Lefroy seems to have possessed the power of ingratiating himself with those with whom he lived, although in other respects a cunning, mean, false creature. It was by one of his habitual subterfuges that he obtained money for that fateful railway journey, and he carried out his practice of falsehood almost to the last, by accusing himself of a crime of which he finally admitted he was innocent.

NOTICE.—With this Number is issued an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, containing a PORTRAIT of THE PRINCESS HELENA of WALDECK-PYRMONT.



BERLIOZ'S FAUST, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING next, December 10.—Margarita, Miss Mary Davies; Faust, Mr. Edward Lloyd; Brander, Mr. Pyatt; Mephistopheles, Mr. Santley. Band and chorus of 300 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Hallé. Director of the Chorus, Mr. Prantzen.—Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 5s.; area, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and all the usual Concert Agents.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c., &c. SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. MONDAY, Dec. 5, at Two o'clock, Admission, Five Shillings. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY at Nine o'clock, Admission, One Shilling. S. SIDNEY, Secretary. Agricultural Hall Co. Limited.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—During the SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, December 5th to 9th, the AGRICULTURAL HALL and the ARCADE and BAZAAR will be ILLUMINATED with the ELECTRIC LIGHT. (By Order.) S. SIDNEY, Secretary. Agricultural Hall Co. Limited.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—EVERY EVENING, at 7 P.M. THE DANCING BARBER, 7.45 PEEP O' DAY BOYS.—Synopsis of Scenery: Act 1, The Lovers' Dingle; Act 2, The Pattern Fair at the Holy Well; Act 3, The Old Quarry in the Foll Dhuiv, or, Dark Valley; Act 4, Lovers' Dingle, and Peep o' Day.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.—Sole Proprietress, Mrs. S. LANE. Monday and Saturday, THE SLEDGE BELLS. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE CORPORAL'S DAUGHTER. Mrs. S. Lane, Misses Adams, Lewis, Eversleigh, Nash; Messrs. Reynolds, Haynes, Henry, Newbound, Bigwood, Cameron, Lewis. Miscellaneous Entertainment. Emmett's Performing Goats, J. H. Rowan, Bros. James, Maude Beverley. Concluding (Wednesday excepted), with THE FOREST OF BONDY. Nat Emmett, with his Wonderful Trained Dog, "Wallace."

VISITORS TO LONDON During the CATTLE SHOW WEEK Will have an opportunity of attending one of the MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENTS of the world-famed

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. The oldest established and most brilliant and successful entertainment in the world. OMNIBUSES RUN FROM "THE ANGEL," ISLINGTON, which is close to the Cattle Show, Direct to the doors of St. James's Hall; fare 4d. Prices of Admission:—1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. NO FEES. No charge for programmes or for securing seats.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR THE CATTLE SHOW WEEK.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place. AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay. Followed by OUT OF TOWN, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand and German Reed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Will close Monday, December 19. Reopen Boxing-Day at Three and Eight with Novelties.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS IS NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next door to the Theatre. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES will OPEN on MONDAY next, December 5. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORIS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity,"—*The Times*) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 10 to 6. One Shilling.

SAVOY GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, 115, STRAND. NOW ON VIEW. RORKE'S DRIFT, by A. DE NEUVILLE. An exceedingly fine Etching. Just Published. Also BIONDINA, by SIR P. LEIGHTON, P.R.A. ENGRAVED BY S. COUSINS, R.A.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON. Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street. Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at Cheap Rates. Available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton, Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge. Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, From Victoria at 10.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m. Pullman Drawing Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through Bookings to Brighton from principal Stations. On the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts. A Special Train for Horses, Carriages, and Servants, From Victoria to Brighton, at 11.15 a.m. every Weekday.

GRAND AQUARIUM and PAVILION. Military and other Concerts every Saturday Afternoon. For which the above Saturday Cheap Tickets are available.

NEW ROUTE TO WEST BRIGHTON. By the Direct Line Preston Park to Cliftonville. Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train. Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE. VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. Cheap Express Service every Weeknight, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 39s., 30s. Powerful Paddle Steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe. SOUTH OF FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest. HAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every Weeknight from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE GRAPHIC

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

520,000.

In order to keep pace with the annually increasing demand for this Number, 120,000 Copies have been printed, more than last year, making a total issue of

and it was hoped that this effort would have met the public requirements, and that the complaints last year, so numerous, of inability to purchase a copy even at 5s. each, would thus be avoided.

The whole of this Edition, however, has been bought up by the Trade, and many thousands extra could have been disposed of, but it is impossible to issue more within a reasonable limit of the Christmas Season.

Some idea of the labour attending such a publication may be gathered from the fact that over £18,000 have been spent in its production, 160 tons of paper consumed, and that every sheet having to pass through the press separately for each colour, represents a total of 15,000,000 impressions.

The Number will be ready for sale to the public on Monday, December 5. Price One Shilling.

NOW READY.
VOLUME XXIII.

THE GRAPHIC

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15, RUE BLEUE, PARIS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT WELBECK ABBEY

HAVING already given a general description of the Duke of Portland's magnificent seat in Nottinghamshire, it is now only needful to call attention to the sumptuous character of the decorations and fittings of those apartments represented in our engravings of this week, the chief of which is the subterranean picture gallery, upon the walls of which are nearly 200 works of Raffaele, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other famous painters.

Continuing our account of the Prince's visit, we have to note that the Thursday was devoted to pheasant-shooting at Clipstone, one of the Duke of Portland's best-stocked preserves, seven miles distant from Welbeck; while on Friday, the last day of his stay, the Royal party drove through the famous "Dukeries" to Thoresby Hall, the seat of Earl Manvers; and afterwards to Clumber House, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, which, having been partially destroyed by fire in 1879, is now in process of restoration by Mr. Charles Barry, who conducted the Royal party over the works, in which the Prince took great interest, recalling his visit to Clumber twenty years ago, and desiring to see the apartments he then occupied, which fortunately escaped the fire. The inspection lasted an hour, and the Prince, before leaving, thanked Mr. Barry very warmly, and accepted from him a set of photographs of Clumber as a memorial of his visit. The Royal party then returned to Welbeck, and later in the day the Prince left for London.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND

IN spite of all the "resources of civilisation" which have hitherto been applied, the condition of Ireland seems to be as bad as ever. Day by day the record of wanton outrage and horrible brutality is repeated with sickening monotony, and the numerous arrests which have been made seem to have had no appreciable effect upon the evil-doers, whilst the peaceably-disposed portion of the community cry in vain to the Government for protection. The Land Commissioners continue their work, and the decisions given by them this week are not altogether so much in favour of the tenants as their earlier judgments, some of which have already been appealed against. The Commissioners have issued a circular to farm labourers, informing them of their power to order any person on whose behalf a fair rent is fixed to provide proper house accommodation, and to allot ground to the labourers employed on the holding. The *Irish Times* has published a table showing the results of the various awards up to Saturday, from which it appears that the average reduction in the 142 cases in which a judicial rent had been fixed amounts to 24½ per cent. Evictions are still going on in various parts of the country. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been a personal witness of some which have been this week effected on Lord Bantry's estate in the extreme west of Cork county, and which were quietly submitted to. In other places resistance has been shown, and the constables, stoned by the mob, have had to defend themselves with fixed bayonets.

Turning to our illustrations, we have first typical representatives of the landlord, the agent, and the tenant, and a group of applicants for fair rent, neither of which need further description. Of Mr. Parnell and his visitors we need only say that each suspect is allowed only one visit a day, though two persons may see him at the same time, in the presence of two warders. They must not stay longer than fifteen minutes, and no political conversation is permitted. On Monday last Mr. O'Donnell visited Kilmainham, and had interviews with Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, O'Kelly, and Dr. Kenny. He admits that the warders and officers were courteous and attentive, but complains that the prisoners looked out of health, and that the cells were very dark. Mr. O'Donnell came away with a strong feeling that the treatment inflicted upon the suspects is in complete violation of the pledges given to Parliament by the Government on the introduction of the Coercion Bill; but perhaps he is scarcely an impartial judge in such a matter. Our remaining sketch represents the Land League larder, which is still in full operation, as up to the time of writing only two of the suspects had given notice to the authorities of their intention to restrict themselves to prison fare.

AN ARAB CAFÉ IN TUNIS

THERE are European and Arab *cafés* in Tunis, but if you want a real *bonâ fide* cup of Eastern coffee, and to study the ways of the Arabs at home, you must go to a native establishment. There, seated on a bench or a low stool, with an eggshell of the fragrant and freshly-concocted liquid in one hand, and the mouthpiece of a *chibouk* or *narghileh* in the other, you can enjoy your *kaf* like a true believer, and meditate on Tunisian manners and customs at your ease. Many of the *cafés* also are interesting from an archi-

tectural point of view, the carved wood-work and the gaudily-coloured tiles being eminently picturesque, while the white burnous and many-coloured scarves of the customers form a quaint and pleasing complement to the scene.

THE NATIVE LAWS AND CUSTOMS COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

WITH the restoration of peace in South Africa, the Cape Government has instituted an important inquiry into various matters connected with the native populations inhabiting the territories recently annexed to the colony. These natives, chiefly of the Caffre race, number at least half-a-million; and although for years past they have been subject to British sovereignty, comparatively little has been done to bring them under the influence of civilised law. The native, or Caffre laws, have been generally administered amongst them, except when flagrantly repugnant to English notions of humanity. Polygamy and other usages have therefore been perpetuated, and even witchcraft and similar barbarous customs are still carried on amongst the mass of the people.

Towards the close of Sir Bartle Frere's Governorship in 1880 the Legislature advised the appointment of a Commission to inquire into all the prevailing customs and laws administered in the several territories, and to suggest a code of criminal and civil law suited to the requirements of the country. The Commission was also empowered to report upon the subject of native marriages, and succession to property, as well as the questions of land tenure and self-government. The disturbed state of the country until quite lately prevented the Commission entering upon its labours; but now, strengthened by the addition of some members appointed by Governor Sir H. Robinson, it has fairly engaged in the interesting and important task assigned to it.

The first meetings were held at Graham's Town in September last; and the accompanying engraving (from a photograph by Mr. C. J. Aldham, of Graham's Town) represents the President and several members of the Commission, viz., Sir Jacob Barry, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Brownlee, ex-Secretary for Native Affairs; the Hon. Mr. Upton, ex-Colonial Attorney-General; Mr. Jonathan Ayliff, M.L.A.; the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale; Dr. W. Bisset Berry; Messrs. Chalmers and Emile Rolland; and Mr. Noble, Secretary. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and some Christian and heathen Caffres, who were among the first witnesses examined by the Commission, appear in the background of the picture. It is expected that the information which will be collected by the Commission will be of a very exhaustive character as regards the history and ethnography of the various South African tribes.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING—III.

"ON the morning of the 11th November," says our special artist, Mr. C. E. Fripp, "the *Ceylon* cast anchor off Malaga, having covered the distance from Gibraltar during the night. A party of about a dozen passengers disembarked, having decided to proceed to Granada, an eight hours' journey by rail, and where we arrived the same evening. The next day was spent in seeing the grand old Alhambra and the town, which, however, is comparatively of little interest, except round about the hill which is crowned by the Alhambra, and the gipsies' quarters. The Generalife, one of my sketches, was the summer residence of the Moorish kings, on a hill which looks upon the palace, from a window of which this sketch was taken. The palace was enchanting to an artist's eye, not only the interior, which has been for the most part restored, without being destroyed, but also the exterior views of walls, towers, and tiled roofs which present a succession of most picturesque views. The Torres Bermejas, the 'Red Towers,' form a sort of outwork to the fairy palace of the Alhambra. It is the most ancient portion of Granada, and has been by some antiquarians declared to be of Phœnician origin.

"In the town we came across the old Moorish gate, represented in one of my sketches, but found little else of architectural beauty. We also took a drive to the gipsy quarter on one of the slopes behind the town. The dwellings consist of caves and holes in the side of the hill with enough wall to make a door through; the one I sketched was noticeable for the prickly pears growing overhead; on the right hand side, under a cloak, is a mule's saddle, made mostly of straw and reeds, plaited.

"One peculiarity was noticeable at Malaga, and that is the method the fishermen adopt to carry their fish-baskets. They simply slip the loop attached to each of two baskets over their elbows, and place their arms akimbo, so that they present a curious resemblance to a perambulating pair of scales; it is a method said to be unique."

After leaving Malaga, the *Ceylon* proceeded to Marseilles, and thence to Genoa, where she was so long detained in quarantine that the passengers had only time to drive through the city and visit the cathedral and another church. This refusal of *pratique* is said to have been an act of revenge on the part of the Genoese authorities, because an Italian ship was recently kept in quarantine in the Thames for a week. From Genoa the *Ceylon* went to Naples, where she remained three days, leaving on the 24th ult. for Palermo. After a short stay there, she proceeded to Malta, where she arrived on Sunday last, the 27th ult., having had glorious weather in the Straits of Messina. On Tuesday, the 29th ult., she was to sail for the Piræus.

"MARION FAY"

MR. TROLLOPE's New Story, illustrated by W. Small, is commenced on page 561.

BOWEN, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND

THE township of Bowen is situated on Port Denison, which is one of the best harbours on the eastern coast of Australia, inasmuch as it is secure in all weathers, and is, therefore, admirably adapted as a port of call for all vessels using the inner passage to Torres Strait. The town is named after Sir George Bowen, the first Governor of the Colony when in 1859 it was separated from New South Wales, and began an independent existence. Although well within the tropics, being situated on the 20th parallel of south latitude, the average temperature is low compared to similar places in the northern hemisphere, the summer heat is moderated by the copious rain which falls at that season, and the air is refreshed by an almost perpetual south-east breeze. Thus it comes to pass that, though Bowen is actually nearer the Equator than Calcutta, white men can, except on the sugar-plantations, labour with impunity in the open air.

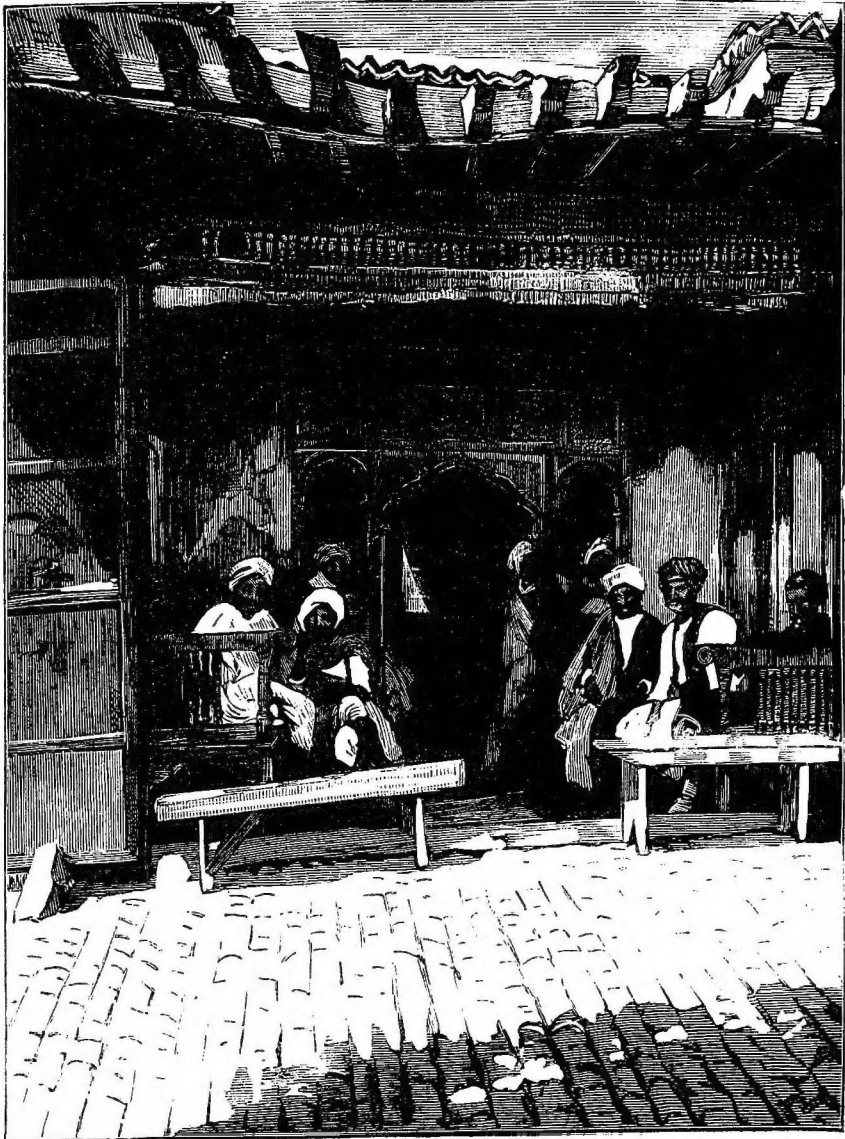
Pretty Bend is a small cattle station belonging to Mr. Emmerson on the Don River, thirty-five miles from Bowen. The building shown in the sketch was once a public-house when the Normanby diggings were "in full blast," but now that they are deserted, it has been converted into an out station. Some Angora goats are also bred here.

The next engraving represents a general view of Bowen. We have already spoken of the excellence of its harbour, and when the fine country to the westward on the Diamantina River becomes settled and cultivated, it is certain to become a place of great importance, especially as there are extensive coalfields in the neighbourhood. The population is about 2,500. There is a convenient hospital here, the patients being mostly sick diggers from the Palmer and other gold fields in the extreme North, Bowen being regarded as the sanatorium of this region.

The Custom House, where the harbour master lives, is pleasantly situated close to the shores of the Bay. In the garden, palms, ferns, and Norfolk Island pines flourish.



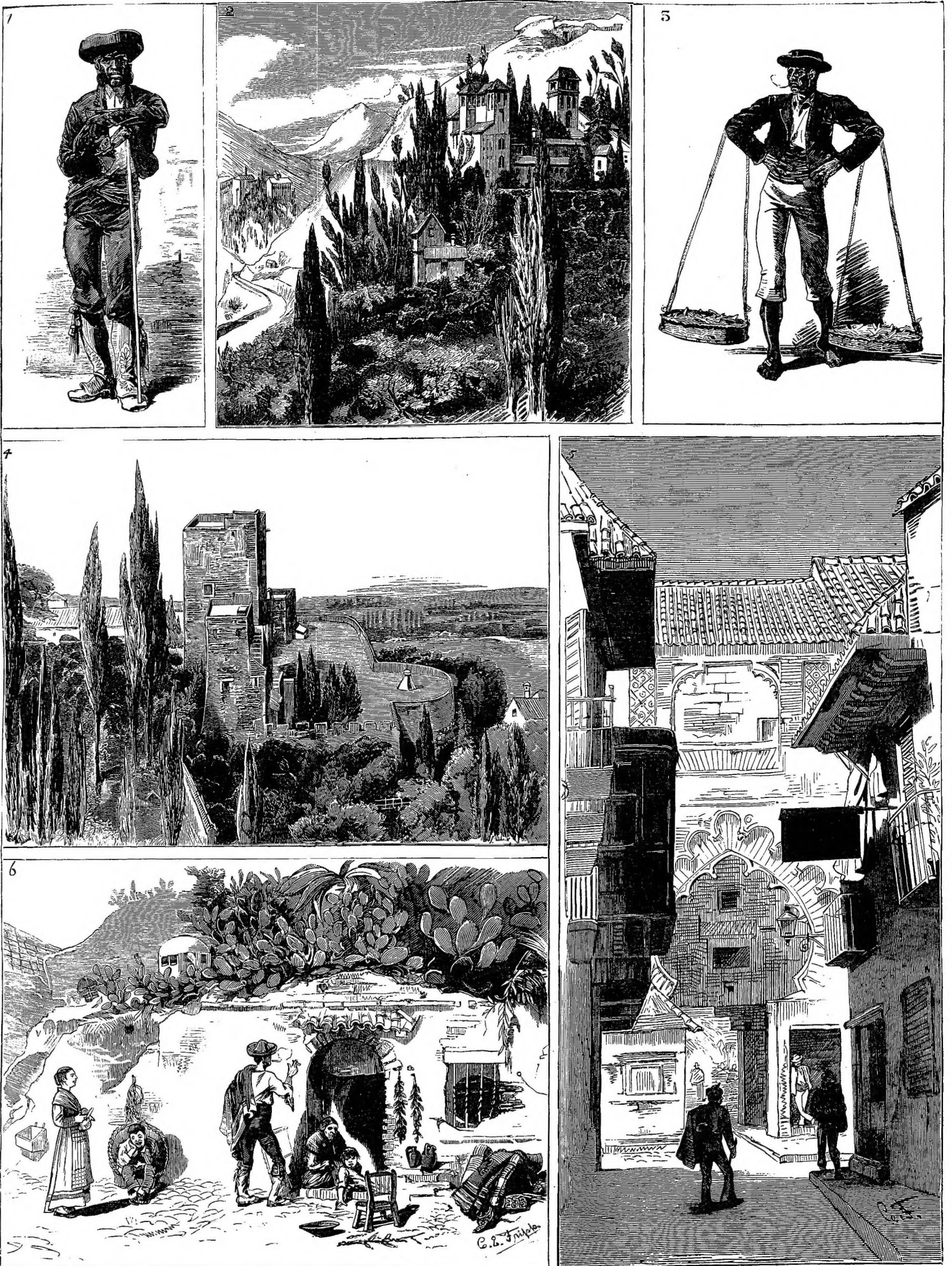
THE CRISIS IN IRELAND—THE LAND LEAGUE LARDER



THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TUNIS—AN ARAB CAFÉ



SOUTH AFRICA—THE CAPE COLONY NATIVE LAWS AND CUSTOMS COMMISSION



1. A Gipsy, Granada.—2. Generalife, Summer Residence of the Moorish Kings.—3. A Fisherman, Malaga.—4. "Las Torres Bermejas," Part of the Alhambra, Granada.—5. A Street in Granada.—6. A Gipsy Dwelling, Granada.

ROUND THE WORLD YACHTING IN THE "CEYLON"—III.

SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. C. E. FRIPP

The milking yard is at Glencoe, a small cattle station owned by Mr. J. Macdonald. The cow has just been milked, but a good "sup" is mercifully left for her calf. The Queensland cow is not so docile as her English sister, and, while being milked, her head is securely held by a wooden bail, while her "milking leg," that is, the leg nearest the person who milks, is fastened by a greenhide up to the fence. This is to keep her from kicking.

Cooke's Hotel is the chief resort of squatters who come down to town. It is built on rising ground, and commands a fine view of the Bay and the surrounding mountains from its upper verandah, which, like all verandahs in Queensland, is very spacious.

The Jetty at Bowen, of which a nearer view is here given, is built of wood, and is more than half a mile long. It is about to be enlarged and lengthened, so as to enable large steamers to lie along-side and load cargo.

Next we have a nearer view of Pretty Bend Station, showing the dwelling house in front, which was the old public-house, with the kitchen behind.

This engraving shows the bed of Toll's Creek, which joins the Don River near Bowen. The trees in the creek are called paper trees, as the bark much resembles paper. Bushmen use it for kindling fire, as, if dry, it will burn fiercely, in spite of wind. The blacks use large sheets of it for roofing their gunyahs, or dwellings.

Mare's Nest Creek is another creek near Bowen. For nine months of the year it is nearly dry, but during the rainy season it is often a raging torrent, carrying along gigantic trunks of trees. The tree on the left is the quandong, a kind of wild plum. The fruit has a stone resembling coral, but darker in colour. These stones are highly prized, and are made into lockets and necklets.—Our engravings are from photographs by Mr. Henry Field, of Bowen.

"RELICS OF TRAFALGAR"

THOSE of us who are growing old can remember when human relics of Trafalgar were plentiful enough, when, for instance, there were plenty of ex-seamen in Greenwich Hospital, some of them armless and legless, who had been partakers in that ever-memorable sea-fight. But the 21st October, 1805, is now a very long time ago, and those few eyewitnesses of the fray who still survive, though now very aged men, were but boys then. Mr. Nicholls has chosen an excellent and suggestive subject for his picture, namely, a visit, by an old Trafalgar hero, accompanied by his granddaughter, to the *Victory*, on board which Nelson fell. Here, therefore, the animate and the inanimate relics of the immortal combat are brought into pathetic juxtaposition. The period of the picture of course belongs to a time before Greenwich Hospital, as a receptacle for old sailors, was dis-established.

A CRUISE IN THE "LANCASHIRE WITCH"

THESE are the first instalment of a series of sketches sent to us by Mr. F. Francis, who has just published an interesting book, "War, Waves, and Wanderings, a Cruise in the *Lancashire Witch*" (2 vols., S. Low and Co.), which we propose to review by way of description. They are pleasant, gossiping volumes, telling of many adventures in many lands; but as space is short this week we shall only deal with that portion of them which particularly refers to our illustrations. Our author and his companions embarked in the yacht *Lancashire Witch* at Durban, and sailed round to Zanzibar by way of Madagascar and Johanna. After spending about a week in Zanzibar, which is brightly described, the party, accompanied by Mr. Holmwood, the Political Agent, left for a shooting excursion up the River Wami. The excursion was made in a steam launch, which had in tow a flat-bottomed shore boat, to carry baggage or the heads of any animals killed. On either side of the river's mouth are dismal mangrove swamps, but farther up the banks are adorned with all the glory of tropical forest verdure. "The scenery became sleepy—dreamy and soft in outline, as in colour." Twelve miles up an excellent camping spot was reached, the baggage landed, and breakfast enjoyed under a broad-armed tree, with grass matting for a carpet.

About four o'clock—that is to say, after some hours of supreme idleness—the author and S—started to walk down the left bank. Nothing particular occurred, and they returned to camp to a "banquet fit for the gods." The next morning, however, they repaired to the same beat, and, with a little care in stalking, managed to wound a couple of "hippos," which after a considerable splashing finally sunk. In the afternoon Holmwood and the author dropped quietly down stream in the launch, and some distance from the camp found the body of one of the hippos wounded in the morning, stopped by a mud bank. They hauled it further ashore, and removed the head, which, as the launch had already grounded several times, and they were unwilling to increase the weight, was placed high and dry upon the bank, whence it was eventually carried off by alligators, or a band of the ill-famed Wadhoe, who, hearing strangers were in the country, had come down from the hills to watch for wounded game.

On the whole, hippopotamus hunting seems the most exciting sport, for, when wounded, these unwieldy brutes are apt to retaliate with great force. On one occasion, as shown in our illustration, one of them charged the launch—rushing right across the river after the vessel—and it was only by "cramming on full steam" that they escaped him by a couple of yards.

The next excursion was inland, and resulted in some exciting sport with harte-beeste, wilde-beeste, and giraffes. They had been walking half-an-hour or so when Mr. Francis's "fundi," or native guide or attendant, distinguished a large herd of giraffes feeding on the confines of a plain. A circuit of two or three miles brought them well to leeward and within about five hundred yards of them. Not a scrap of bush lay between hunters and hunted, but the grass was unusually long, and into it, on hands and knees they plunged, in the hopeless task of approaching the game. The author got within about two hundred and fifty yards, and then rose and walked towards the herd, whose surprise and curiosity permitted him to gain another ten or fifteen yards. Then the whole company of seventeen wheeled about, and retreated at a far greater pace than their ungraceful gait might lead one to expect.

THE BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY

ON Saturday week Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, was betrothed to the Princess Helena Frederica Augusta of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the daughter of Prince George Victor and Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Waldeck is one of the twenty-six States into which Germany is divided, and is situated in the midst of Prussian territory, on the eastern borders of Westphalia, while Pyrmont, which is included in the Principality, is a small district lying more to the north, being bounded by Prussia, Brunswick, and Lippe. Although Waldeck is stated by the "Almanach de Gotha" to be a "Constitutional and Hereditary Monarchy," its prince can hardly be said to reign, for on the foundation of the North-German Confederation, the government was voluntarily made over to Prussia for ten years on account of the poverty of the State, Prussia undertaking to pay any deficit in its annual budget, a pact which was renewed in 1878. Prince George, however, is virtually ranked as a sovereign prince of the German Empire, and still retains certain constitutional rights, one of them being the power to veto any measure which his little Parliament of fifteen members may vote, but of which he himself may disapprove. The negotiations for the transfer of the Government were ably conducted by Herr Klapp, the then Prime Minister, who took good care that the Prince should be handsomely compensated for the loss of his prerogative,

so that the Princess—unlike the proverbial German princesses—comes of no impecunious family, and the Duke of Albany will receive a handsome dowry with his bride. The Princess Helena is the fourth daughter of her parents, and is twenty years of age, having been born on February 13th, 1861. One of her sisters is married to Prince William of Wurtemberg, and another to the King of Holland. Her father, Prince George Victor, was born in 1831, and succeeded to the Principality in 1845, the Government being conducted under the regency of his mother until 1852. In the year following he married the Princess Helena of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke William. The Prince and his family lead a very quiet life in the palace at their little capital, Arolsen, some views of which form the subject of our engravings.

The town itself possesses little interest for the ordinary visitor—save for the beautiful walks through the avenues of chestnut trees six deep, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. Life at Arolsen is essentially quiet, for few strangers visit the town, and the nearest railway-station is fifteen miles away. A peculiarity of the people is that they are nearly all related by marriage with one another, and the term "cousin-german" has a real significance with them. The palace where the Prince resides is situated on the outskirts of the town, and is well worth a visit, if only for the splendid collections of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, said to be the third best in the world; there is also a good library containing 30,000 volumes, and a gallery of pictures illustrating the achievements of one of the Prince's ancestors in the Austrian wars against the Turks. The Palace, after the model of that erected by Louis XIV. at Versailles, is a fine building, though its surroundings rather detract from its appearance. During the war of 1870 the Prince turned one wing of it into a hospital for the wounded soldiers. The 83rd Regiment of the German army, which is mainly recruited from this Principality, suffered terribly in the war, only one officer returned unwounded out of those commanding half the battalion of 500 men.

In conclusion we may remark that this is not the first connection which the House of Waldeck has had with England. In 1745, at the battle of Fontenoy, a Prince of Waldeck commanded our Dutch allies, while one of the Princes married an English clergyman's daughter—a point on which the good people of Arolsen felt very sore, as they were firm believers in "blood." Arolsen has also other connections with England's Royal Household, though in a different manner, as Herr Jungbluck, Her Majesty's *chef de cuisine*, is a native of this town.—Some of our engravings are from photographs by Molsberger and Christmann Arolsen-Warburg.

IN THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.—XI.

THE train of bullock-carts here depicted are bound for the fertile lands of the Red River. These light-two-wheeled vehicles are generally drawn by Montana bullocks, though sometimes by Indian ponies. On crossing a river the wheels are taken off, the cart is placed on a buffalo skin, and converted into a coracle, the bullocks swimming alongside. The men in charge of these carts are called "freighters," and are mostly half-breeds. The mosquito is a terrible scourge in the Great North-West during the summer months, especially in newly-settled districts, and even "the pretty girl milking her cow" cannot fulfil her task without lighting a fire of green stuff (locally called a "smudge") so that the smoke may keep off these blood-suckers. Human nature adapts itself very happily to all sorts of circumstances, and no doubt baby sleeps as soundly in this rude cot, slung to the axle-trees, as in a nursery fitted with the newest sanitary appointments. The two next sketches afford practical proof of the richness of the soil in the height and the fecundity of the oat-crop. In an average specimen counted by Lord Lorne there were 13 stalks to each "stook," and 207 grains to the stalk, being in all 2,691 grains! Another engraving shows an Indian at farm work; whilst in the last sketch three Indians are awaiting the arrival of His Excellency at a gateway on Touchwood Hill Farm.

THE ROYAL PRINCES AT THE ANTIPODES—THE VISIT TO BRISBANE

THE unexpected visit to Brisbane last August of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales caused a fever of enthusiasm and excitement amongst the good Queenslanders. As soon as the Detached Squadron hove in sight a fleet of steamers heavily laden with excursionists from both town and country surrounded the *Bacchante*—all being anxious to catch a glimpse of England's future King and his brother. "Apparently, however," writes our artist, "those young gentlemen were on duty out of sight, as no one could say that he had seen them. Next came the landing, rather a tame affair, as it was dark before the Government steamer *Kate* arrived at the improvised wharf. Nevertheless, the city was alive with enthusiastic crowds, and bright with illuminations and bunting. At the reception the next day at the Government House, there could be no complaint that the Princes were not visible, as they played a game at lawn tennis for half an hour with their tutor before mingling with the visitors. On the following day addresses were presented by the two Houses of Parliament and by the Municipal Council. Then followed a ball at the Government House—a most brilliant affair; succeeded by a visit to the Grammar School, where the Princes each planted a Moreton Bay fig tree, as a memorial of their visit. Leaving the school, and accompanied by Sir Arthur Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Admiral, the Premier, and other Ministers, and by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, the young Princes next visited the Ennoger Waterworks, and a most enjoyable picnic took place. The Ministry had sent out boats which were launched on the splendid sheet of water which supplies Brisbane, and the party returned home in time for the Mayor's Ball at the Exhibition Building, to which 1,500 guests had been invited. On the day of leaving, the Bay was again enlivened by a number of craft of all kind which accompanied the fleet some distance down the Bay."—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. A. J. Boyd.

NOTE.—In our issue last week the name of Mr. W. Topham was erroneously connected with our Rochdale sketches instead of with those of Welbeck Abbey. We also omitted to mention that our views of a "Voyage from England to Natal" were from photographs by Robert Harris, 5, Donkin Street, Port Elizabeth, having been selected from a much larger series which he intends to publish in the form of an album.



THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The statement, published on Tuesday, that Parliament would open on January 17th, proves to be incorrect. A proclamation in the *Gazette* on that very evening fixes the date February 7th. It is said that the first business will be the consideration of the Government proposals for the reform of procedure in the House of Commons; and the *Central News* understands that the Home Rule party will use all the forms of the House, and exercise all the privileges of individual members, to protract the debate on the Address as long as possible.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.—Lord Hartington had an enthusiastic reception at Blackburn on Saturday, but his speech was rather

disappointing to those who looked to it for any revelation as to the intentions of the Government. After defending the action of his colleagues in regard to foreign affairs, he referred to Ireland, declaring that they would spare no labour and shrink from no responsibility, but with unswerving purpose and inexhaustible patience endeavour to restore peace and order.—Sir W. Harcourt, speaking at Derby on the same day, made the same assurance in other words, and added a challenge to the Conservatives to say what they would have done had they been in office.—Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Tuesday, at a Liberal meeting at Carlisle, said that Ireland had got into such a state that he hardly knew what should be done, but in the next breath he sneered at John Bull's fear of the five-syllabled word "disintegration," and suggested that we should say to Ireland as we would to an insubordinate and hysterical housemaid, "Wayward sister, go in peace."—Among other noteworthy speeches are those of Mr. Goschen at Rugby, in favour of an extension of local self-government and a reform of the land laws; of Mr. Leonard Courtney at Liskeard, who defended the action of the Government in the Transvaal and the appointment of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and spoke hopefully of Ireland; of the Earl of Carnarvon at Portsmouth, and Colonel Stanley at Bristol, attacking the Government policy in Ireland, and of Mr. Morley at Bristol in its defence; and last, not least, that of Sir Stafford Northcote to the Devonshire farmers, advising them not to be led away by the delusion that a return to Protection would make their occupation more profitable.—At the inaugural banquet of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex Mr. Holms, M.P., in responding for the Houses of Parliament, declared himself in favour of life peerages, and thus drew upon himself so much noisy opposition that the conclusion of his speech was inaudible.

ELECTION NEWS.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, but has received an official notice that it is not in the power of the Speaker to issue a new writ in such circumstances during the Parliamentary Recess. The election for Meath cannot therefore take place until February.—Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, braving the peril of arrest as a "suspect," has gone to Londonderry to help Sir Samuel Wilson, the Conservative candidate, by advising all the Parnellite voters to poll for him. Mr. O'Donnell announced his intention in a very lengthy letter to *The Times*, in which he says that the "simple explanation" of it is that the Conservatives and the Land League are agreed in their wishes to see the Land Act supplemented by a guarantee of compensation for the landlords. The nomination of the three candidates took place on Wednesday.

THE GALES of Saturday and Sunday wrought immense destruction by sea and land, and the catalogue of wrecks and other fatal disasters coming in from all parts of the kingdom, though probably far from complete, is truly appalling. Among the most notable incidents are the loss and subsequent recovery of the new steamer *Claremont*; the breakdown off Bognor of the ironclad war-ram *Rupert* for want of coal, which led to the erroneous report that she had been cast ashore; and the partial destruction of the Calf Rock Lighthouse at the extreme south-west corner of Ireland, the six occupants of which were on Thursday still on the rock, the sea being so rough as to prevent their rescue. Food and water have been passed to them by the rocket apparatus, but they must have suffered terribly from exposure. It is a curious coincidence that the first Eddystone Lighthouse was destroyed in a storm on the corresponding date, November 26-7, 1703.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS SCANDALS.—At the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday last week, after a stormy debate respecting Mr. Scrutton's resignation of the chairmanship of the Industrial Schools Committee, a resolution was adopted declaring the chair vacant; a clause thanking him for his "able and impartial performance of its duties" being rejected by a majority of one. On Monday the Special Committee of Inquiry held their final meeting, and decided to discontinue their inquiry, but expressed a very earnest hope that the Public Prosecutor would see his way to institute a prosecution, so that the truth might be ascertained by sworn testimony.—The father of the girl who was maltreated at the Glasgow Industrial School has given notice of his intention to sue Miss Wallace, the ex-matron, for damages. It is alleged that the child was flogged with a "tawse" of ten thongs, and afterwards confined in a cell with no bed or seat, and with a daily ration of only half a slice of bread and a jug of water.

THE SMOKE ABATEMENT EXHIBITION, a collection of slow combustion grates and other contrivances for the diminution of smoke, if not its entire abolition, was opened on Wednesday by the Lord Mayor of London at South Kensington, in the presence of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

SUNDAY ART EXHIBITION IN EAST LONDON.—The twenty-fifth Sunday Art Exhibition, under the auspices of the Sunday Society, will be held in the Skinner Street Hall, Bishopsgate, and will be open from 3 to 6 P.M. on Sundays, December 4th and 11th. Admission will be free (without ticket). The collection will include a number of works executed by the students of the City School of Art, and some valuable pictures from South Kensington Museum.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, Wednesday, was celebrated as usual in London by the Scottish Corporation, the Prince of Wales being re-elected President. At the banquet the Duke of Albany presided, and the Duke of Edinburgh, in responding for the "Royal Family," referred, amid enthusiastic cheering, to his brother's approaching marriage. Concerts of Scottish music were given at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall.

A FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION occurred on Friday last week near Tayport, on the North British Line, four persons being killed and several others badly injured. The accident is attributed to an error committed by the signalman, an old servant of the company, who will be tried for manslaughter.

THE DOCKYARD CHURCH at Sheerness was last Saturday destroyed by a fire which is attributed to the over-heating of a flue. All the resources of the garrison and the coastguard were used to prevent the flames spreading to the soldiers' barracks, and by the sudden fall of a heavy rafter a number of men were seriously injured, whilst one was crushed to death beneath a piece of the coping-stone.



THE TURF.—With the racing at Manchester and Birmingham the "legitimate" season came to an end on Saturday afternoon last, and with the exception of the so-called hunters' races all proceedings on the "flat" have ceased. The special features of the now past season are by no means satisfactory to English Turfites, as they may be said to be the victories of American horses, and the very moderate character of our three-year-olds, and, it may be added, our two-year-olds. Perhaps the most cheering reflection is that a larger proportion of our big handicaps have been won by heavily-weighted horses. The racing was very fair at both the meetings above-mentioned. At Manchester Brig's performance in beating a field of twelve, in the Lancashire Cup, was a really good one; and the victory of Montrose in the Ellesmere Welter showed that his reputation "at home" was based on good foundations, though he has more than once disappointed his friends in public. The November Handicap, with its 1,000 sovs. added, was in one sense a big affair, and brought out a fair field of thirteen. The judgment displayed

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by backers was pretty good, as three out of the first four favourites comprised the placed horses, but the first favourite of all, Preston, could get no nearer than sixth. Gladstone, the winner, started at "sevens," as did Petronel, and Fortissimo, who ran second, was second in the betting. Gladstone carried the lowest weight, 6st., but his performance as a three-year-old, over the mile and three-quarters, was a fair one; but Petronel's, as a four-year-old, was far better in getting third through terribly heavy going with 9st. 9lb. In what may be called the corresponding handicap at Birmingham, Dreamland, who has so often brought her friends to grief, was made first favourite, and beat a field of eleven.—The news of the serious illness of Mr. W. S. Crawford at Cannes has been received with much regret in Turf circles.—The steeple-chasing and hurdle-racing at Croydon this week produced nothing very exciting. Bacchus tried to win the big steeplechase for the third time, but failed, The Scot securing the prize.

COURSING.—Coursers still continue to have admirable weather for their pastime. At Appleby, the Rowland Cup was won by Mr. R. W. Abbot's *Stitch-in-Time*, and the Appleby Stakes were divided between Mr. J. Neville's *Nelson* and Mr. R. Musgrave's *General Wyndham*. At Thirsk, the Thirkley Cup (given by Sir W. P. Galloway) fell to Mr. J. Tose's *Redskin*.—The names of the sixty-four nominators in the Waterloo Cup have been published. The new names are those of Mr. A. P. Allen, Mr. R. Anderton, Mr. J. Clift, Mr. T. P. Hale, Colonel Owen, Mr. O. E. Part, Mr. W. Reilly, and Mr. Trevor. The famous meeting on Altcar will commence on the 15th of February.

FOOTBALL.—In the Association Cup contest Henley has beaten Sheffield Club by four goals to *nil*; Dawson has defeated Accrington by three goals to one; and by the same score Hanover United has been victorious over Upton Park. After a most even struggle West End and Reading have played a "draw," each side scoring one goal, Turton and Astley Bridge having played three "draws," have at last settled matters in favour of the former, who scored two goals to nothing.—Among other Association games recently played may be mentioned those between Blackburn Olympic and Partick Thistle (Glasgow), in which each side scored four goals; between Queen's Park (Glasgow) and Nottingham, in which the latter lost by ten goals to one; and between Westminster School and Old Foresters, in which the boys, amid the ringing cheers of the spectators round Vincent Square, won the day.—After the Rugby rules among the most noticeable games have been those between West Kent and Dulwich College, in which the boys defeated their adversaries, though there seems to be some dispute in the matter; between Woolwich Academy and Sandhurst, in which a "draw" resulted; between Lancashire and Yorkshire, in which another draw took place, but in favour of Lancashire, in the way of "touches-down;" between Burton and Leicester, in which yet another "draw" is to be recorded; and between Blackheath and Old Cheltonians, which was won by the former.—The game seems to become more and more popular at the Universities each season, and this year Oxford is specially strong in both forms of the game. Among their recent victories the Dark Blues can boast of having overthrown the famous Clapham Rovers, both Rugby and Association-wise; and at Cambridge the Light Blues have beaten Edinburgh University in a Rugby game after a splendid fight by two tries to nothing.—On Saturday last at Middleton a young man of the name of Horsman was killed in a Rugby game.

AQUATICS.—There seems a genuine prospect of Hanlan and Boyd contesting next spring for the Championship. Boyd, however, stipulates that the match shall take place on the Tyne, but to this we believe Hanlan has not yet agreed.—Both from Oxford and Cambridge good accounts come to hand of the Trial Eights shortly to be decided, and an impression now seems to be gaining ground that Cambridge possesses the better material for forming the Putney crew.

BILLIARDS.—The match of 2,000 up on a champion table at St. James's Hall between W. Cook, jun. (ex-champion), and D. Richards, the latter receiving 500 points start, has created some interest. The game was played in two instalments. At the close of the play on the first evening the score stood, Richards 1,048 and Cook 1,001. Nothing but almost miraculous luck could after this give Richards the game, which on the second evening was won by Cook by 283 points. During a great part of the contest the winner played up to his very best form.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

SOME ten or twelve years ago, when the tinned commodity known as "Australian meat" first reached our shores, there were many zealous advocates of its virtues, and many householders bold enough to pronounce it equal to home-fed stock. But it has not altogether borne the test of time, and those who were its best friends now know it no more. If they were asked for their candid opinion concerning its merits, they would probably say that it was rather stringy stuff, with all the virtue boiled out of it before it reaches the hands of the cook. That the description is not far from the truth any one who has tried the tinned beef and mutton must know—and it is probable that if other means of preparation had not been found, meat from the Antipodes would soon have become a thing of the past.

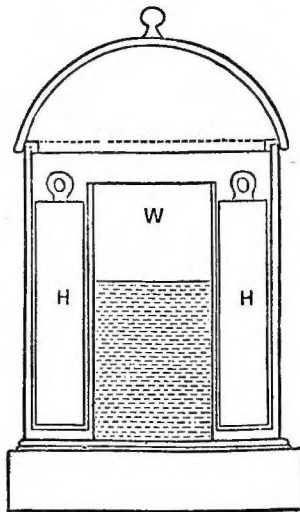
The entire subject has assumed a fresh and important aspect from the fact that three steamships have recently brought us from Australia the carcasses of ten thousand sheep, besides one hundred tons of beef,

zero during the whole of the six weeks' voyage. The machine by which this result is brought about is known as Haslam's dry air refrigerator, which is figured below. Its action is based on the well-known circumstance that when air or other gas is compressed, and afterwards expanded, cold is produced.

The air enters at the pipe A, and is immediately conveyed to the cylinders immediately below, marked B. Here it is compressed to 40 lbs. on the square inch—an operation which theoretically should raise the temperature to about 300° Fah. In actual practice the heat, owing to certain arrangements, does not rise above 200° Fah. After compression the air is conveyed to the left hand refrigerator R, where by the circulation of cold water in copper tubes the temperature is rapidly reduced. It suffers a still further reduction in the right hand receptacle R', and is then expanded in the metal box X. (This box, although several inches thick, is covered at one end with a thick coating of hoar frost from the condensation of aqueous particles in the external atmosphere). The cold actually produced is sometimes as low as 80 below zero, but usually the temperature in the freezing chamber is about 40 below zero. The patentee claims the following advantages in using this machine:—1. It occupies less space than any other apparatus for producing cold on a large scale. 2. The meat, fish, or other food which is preserved by its use is kept in such good condition that it will command the highest prices. 3. The air used is perfectly dry, at no part of the process does it come into actual contact with water, indeed, in the second refrigerator R', any particles of aqueous vapour remaining in it are frozen. 4. There is no difficulty in maintaining any degree of cold in the hottest climate. There are other advantages which will immediately occur to any one used to sea transit. The tons of live stock required for a large vessel occupy with their food so much space that it is not difficult to believe a statement made to the effect that the space so saved pays twice over for working the machine. It is also said that more steam was required for distilling water to assuage the thirst of the cattle carried on one of the ships in question than is wanted to work the new machine. Altogether we may look upon this invention as of immense importance to shippers, travellers, seamen, and all concerned, to say nothing of the possibility in the near future of meat at fivepence a pound.

The minds of most people at this season of the year are more exercised with the problem of obtaining warmth than cold, and the interesting exhibition at South Kensington is to teach us the best manner of compassing this end in the most economical manner. A new form of stove of most novel construction may possibly find a place there. It is the invention of Herr Nieske, of Dresden. For some time past there have been in use in Paris, and also on our North-Western Railway, foot-warmers charged with a chemical salt which has the property of retaining heat for a far longer period than ordinary water. This salt is known as acetate of soda, and M. Ancelin was the first to apply it to the purpose named. Herr Nieske has found that another salt of soda—the hyposulphite—when mixed in certain proportions with the acetate gives far better results, and the stove contrived by him is charged with copper vessels filled with this compound. These receptacles when filled with the mixture are heated in boiling water until the crystals melt (this is readily ascertained by shaking the vessels), after which they will retain their heat for ten or twelve hours. The construction of the stove itself may be gleaned from the annexed diagram.

W is a central reservoir of hot water, which serves two purposes. 1. It keeps the surrounding air moist, and 2. It can be used, with a gas-burner below it, for heating the copper vessels already alluded



to. These vessels, when so heated, are removed into an annular space surrounding the reservoir W, and two of them are shown in position at H II. It remains to be seen by actual experience whether



THE FRENCH CENSUS is to be taken on the 18th inst.

THE FIRST LONDON CAB EVER SEEN IN THE UNITED STATES is attracting considerable attention in Chicago.

AN INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION is to be held at Edinburgh next April under the Presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE *Anti-Concierge* is the last new Parisian journal. It has been established to wage war to the knife against the encroachments of those domestic tyrants, the Paris doorkeepers.

THE HOUSE WHERE CHATEAUBRIAND WAS BORN AT ST. MALO, for some time past utilised as a hostelry, is to be pulled down, and sundry relics of the author, which were kept in his room, will be formed into a Musée Chateaubriand at the Hotel de Ville.

A MONSTER DEVIL-FISH, or octopus, fully rivaling M. Victor Hugo's famous "poulpe," has been caught off the coast of Newfoundland. It measured 33 ft. from the tail to the end of the long tentacles, and is the first fresh and unutilized specimen of such huge size ever landed.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL IN AN ELECTRIC BOAT is shortly to be attempted, the *Electrician* tells us. A vessel about 18 feet long is being specially constructed to be impelled by means of an electric motor, and the passage between Folkestone and Boulogne will be essayed by M. Tellier, the inventor, and Lieut. Larade.

"CAFÉS NOIRS" are the fashionable entertainments in Philadelphia this season—small informal gatherings from 8 to 10 P.M. They have taken the place of "four-o'clock teas," which have entirely gone out of date since some malicious Transatlantic swains christened them "cackles," from the amount of gossip talked.

THE LATE MR. SLEIGH.—Artists and other friends will hear with regret of the death of Mr. John Sleigh on the 23rd instant. Mr. Sleigh was for many years Secretary of the Artists' Union, Langham Chambers, where his kindly disposition gained him the respect and esteem of the numerous artists with whom he was brought in contact.

MR. RUSKIN intends to make his Museum at Sheffield the most complete institution of the kind in the world, and means to devote the remainder of his life to this object. His library from Brentwood is to be placed in the Museum, many of the books and plates having already arrived, and a subscription for the enlargement of the buildings will be opened very shortly, which Prince Leopold has promised to head.

THE NEW BIG BELL OF ST. PAUL's, which will be the largest in the country, has just been successfully cast in Leicestershire, after several months' preparations. Three furnaces were required for the casting, and twenty-one tons of metal were prepared, the whole taking 4½ minutes to fill the mould. When finished the bell will weigh about 17½ tons, and as the railway companies refuse to convey it to London, it will have to be brought by road.

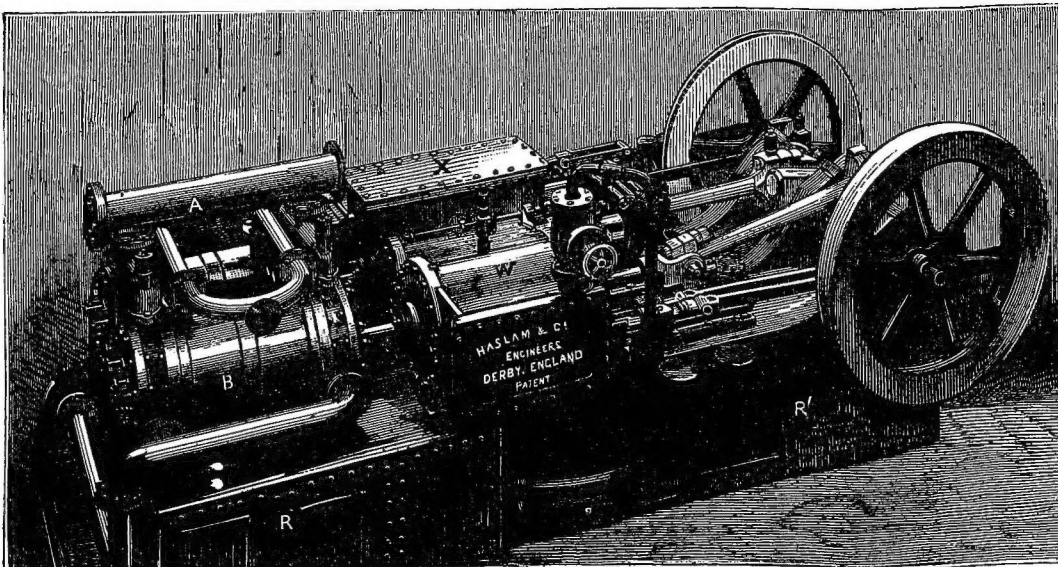
THE CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE recently advocated by Dr. Lacerda—the injection of permanganate of potash—is being experimented with by Dr. Richards in India, the well-known authority on Indian poisonous snakes. Although hitherto not conclusive, the experiments, as far as they have gone, have led to more hopeful results than any previously instituted, and Dr. Richards believes that there is really some ground for hoping that a practical remedy has at last been found.

"BOYCOTTING" has even penetrated to India, where, at Madras, every single shopkeeper recently closed his shop as a protest against certain proceedings of the municipality which the natives considered a breach of their established privileges. As the strike lasted several days, the inhabitants were in great straits, particularly the poorer classes, who live from hand to mouth, the more wealthy persons being able to depend on home stores for a short time. Not a morsel of any food, not a loaf, a vegetable, nor a particle of salt could be bought for love or money, the most petty vendors being intimidated into following the general example.

POPE LEO XIII. is an indefatigable newspaper reader, both of home and foreign journals. Several officials in the Papal Secretary's office daily scan the chief Continental newspapers, and mark such paragraphs as they consider interesting to His Holiness, but the Pope frequently reads the unmarked articles to make sure that they have not passed over anything of importance. Indeed the Holy Father's suite do not have a very easy life, as the Pope works from fourteen to sixteen hours daily, and two secretaries are always kept in waiting in a small chapel just above the Pope's study ready to answer his call at any hour.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,601 deaths were registered against 1,434 during the previous seven days, an increase of 167, but being 159 below the average, and at the rate of 21.8 per 1,000. These deaths included 20 from small-pox (an increase of 7), 50 from measles (an increase of 15), 52 from scarlet fever (an increase of 12), 26 from diphtheria (an increase of 11), 50 from whooping cough (an increase of 7), 5 from typhus fever (a decline of 4), 41 from enteric fever (an increase of 8), 4 from ill-defined forms of fever, 10 from diarrhoea (an increase of 4), 2 from dysentery, and 382 from diseases of the respiratory organs (an increase of 37, but 104 below the average), of which 252 were attributed to bronchitis, and 92 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 70 deaths—56 were the result of accident or negligence. There were 2,401 births registered against 2,623 during the previous week, being 166 below the average. The mean temperature of the air during the week was 49.5 deg. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 12 hours, the sun being 59 hours above the horizon.

THE FATE OF TWO MISSING ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, Mr. Leigh Smith's *Eira* and Mr. Bennett's *Jeannette*, continues to arouse the greatest interest both in England and the United States. Acting on the petition from Mr. Smith's friends and relatives, the Royal Geographical Society have appointed a deputation to Lord Northbrook with a view to his advising the Government to despatch a relief expedition in search of the *Eira*, which is only provisionally till next August. With regard to the *Jeannette*, an international search will probably be set on foot, in which Russia will take part. The British Colonial Department has already written to the Hudson's Bay Company requesting them to aid the search by setting their trappers and employes to inquire during their journeys. As the *Jeannette* when last seen was bearing north-east from Behring's Strait, the crew, in case of accident, would most likely make for the north coast of North America as the nearest land. A sledge search expedition will start when the season permits, manned by the crew of the American vessel *Rodgers*, now wintering in St. Lawrence Bay, and a party has landed on an island twenty miles west of Cape Serdze, to form a depot. Thence further stations will be extended to the west. As early as possible the explorers will travel to Nishne Kolimsk, in order to be there during the Spring Fair, so as to meet natives from all parts of the Siberian coast, and who are certain to be acquainted with any news of the missing vessel. Whaling captains who have lately returned to San Francisco are far from hopeful of the *Jeannette's* safety, and state that the ice was so favourable this year that she could have come out easily if in a fit state to do so.



not dismembered, and in tin cans—but whole, and in prime condition as they left the butcher's hands. Their preservation was not ensured by the use of any antiseptic chemical, but simply by freezing the carcasses, and keeping them at a temperature below Fahrenheit's

the heat given out by such means is sufficient for ordinary household uses, but it is certain that the system can find many useful applications in situations where a small amount of warmth only is required, and where fire is inadmissible.

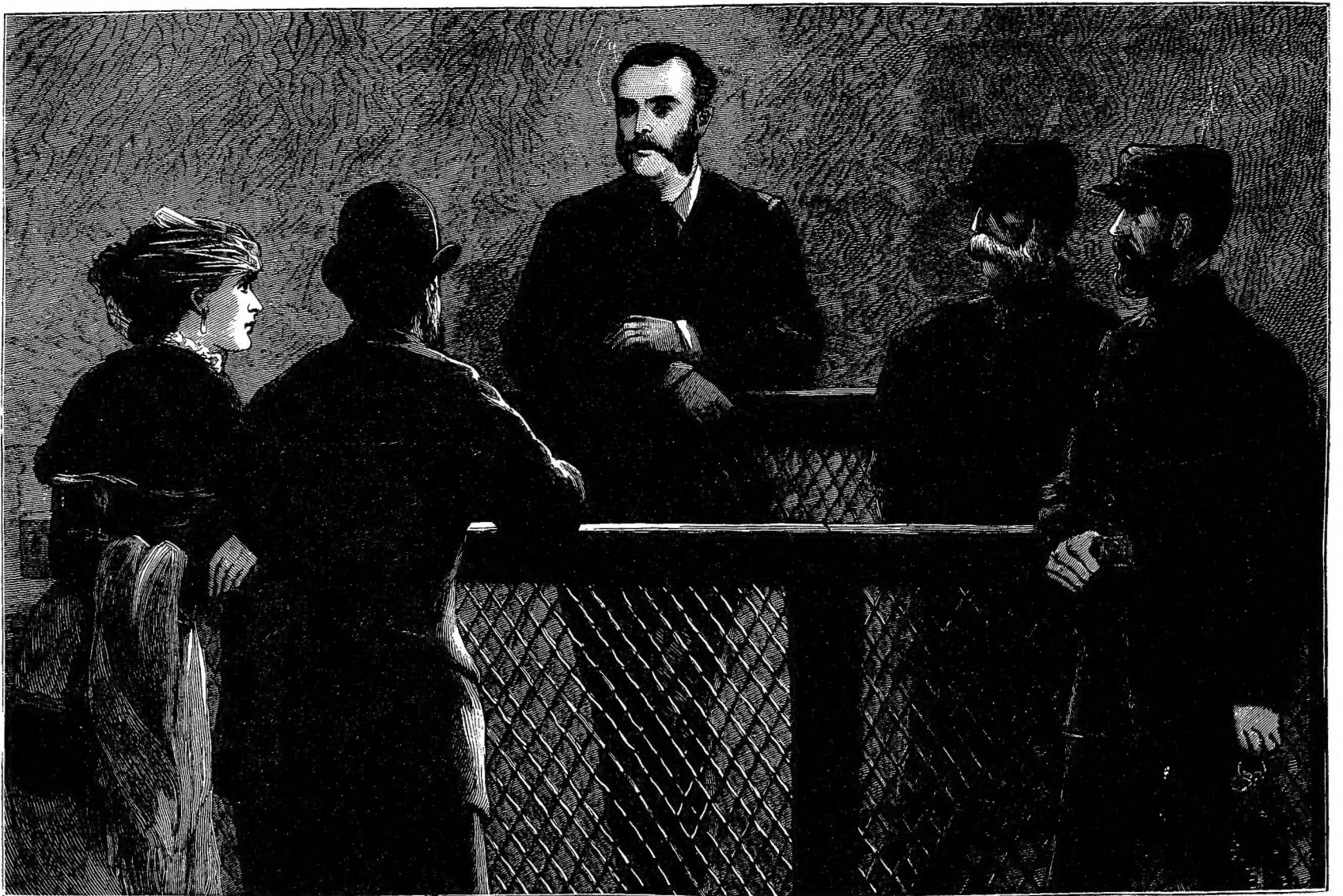
T. C. H.



A LANDLORD

A BAILIFF

A TENANT



AT KILMAINHAM—HOW MR. PARNELL SEES HIS FRIENDS



APPLICANTS FOR "FAIR RENT"

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND



DRAWN BY WILLIAM SMALL

By chance the Marchioness heard the name "Frances" without the prefix "Lady," and said a word in haughty anger.

MARION FAY: A Novel

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

AUTHOR OF "FRAMLEY PARSONAGE," "ORLEY FARM," "THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON," "THE WAY WE LIVE NOW," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

THE MARQUIS OF KINGSBURY

WHEN Mr. Lionel Trafford went into Parliament for the Borough of Wednesbury as an advanced Radical, it nearly broke the heart of his uncle, the old Marquis of Kingsbury. Among Tories of his day the Marquis had been hyper-Tory,—as were his friends, the Duke of Newcastle, who thought that a man should be allowed to do what he liked with his own, and the Marquis of Londonderry, who, when some such falling-off in the family politics came near him, spoke with indignation of the family treasure which had been expended in defending the family seat. Wednesbury had never been the Marquis's own; but his nephew was so in a peculiar sense. His nephew was necessarily his heir,—the future Marquis,—and the old Marquis never again, politically, held up his head. He was an old man when this occurred, and luckily for him he did not live to see the worse things which came afterwards.

The Member for Wednesbury became Marquis and owner of the large family property, but still he kept his politics. He was a Radical Marquis, wedded to all popular measures, not ashamed of his Charter days, and still clamorous for further Parliamentary reform, although it was regularly noted in *Dod* that the Marquis of Kingsbury was supposed to have strong influence in the Borough of Edgware. It was so strong that both he and his uncle had put in whom they pleased. His uncle had declined to put him in because of his renegade theories, but he revenged himself by giving the seat to a glib-mouthed tailor, who, to tell the truth, had not done much credit to his choice.

But it came to pass that the shade of his uncle was avenged, if it can be supposed that such feelings will affect the eternal rest of a dead Marquis. There grew up a young Lord Hampstead, the son and heir of the Radical Marquis, promising in intelligence and satisfactory in externals, but very difficult to deal with as to the use of his thoughts. They could not keep him at Harrow or at Oxford because he not only rejected, but would talk openly against, Christian doctrines; a religious boy, but determined not to believe in revealed mysteries. And at twenty-one he declared himself a Republican,—explaining thereby that he disapproved altogether of hereditary honours. He was quite as bad to this Marquis as had been this Marquis to the other. The tailor kept his seat because Lord Hampstead would not even condescend to sit for the family borough. He explained to his father that he had doubts about a Parliament of which one section was hereditary, but was sure that at present he was too young for it. There must surely have been gratification in this to the shade of the departed Marquis.

But there was worse than this,—infinitely worse. Lord Hampstead formed a close friendship with a young man, five years older than himself, who was but a clerk in the Post Office. In George Roden, as a man and a companion, there was no special fault to be found. There may be those who think that a Marquis's heir should look for his most intimate friend in a somewhat higher scale of social rank, and that he would more probably serve the purposes of his future life by associating with his equals;—that like to like in friendship is advantageous. The Marquis, his father, certainly thought so in spite of his Radicalism. But he might have been pardoned on the score of Roden's general good gifts,—might have been pardoned even though it were true, as supposed, that to Roden's strong convictions Lord Hampstead owed much of the ultra virus of his political convictions,—might have been pardoned had there not been worse again. At Hendon Hall, the Marquis's lovely suburban seat, the Post Office clerk was made acquainted with Lady Frances Trafford, and they became lovers.

The radicalism of a Marquis is apt to be tainted by special considerations in regard to his own family. This Marquis, though he had his exotic politics, had his esoteric feelings. With him, Liberal as he was, his own blood possessed a peculiar ichor. Though it might be well that men in the mass should be as nearly equal as possible, yet, looking at the state of possibilities and realities as existent, it was clear to him that a Marquis of Kingsbury had been placed on a pedestal. It might be that the state of things was matter for regret. In his grander moments he was certain that it was so. Why should there be a ploughboy unable to open his mouth because of his infirmity, and a Marquis with his own voice very resonant in the House of Lords, and a deputy voice dependent on him in the House of Commons? He had said so very frequently before his son, not knowing then what might be the effect of his own teaching. There had been a certain pride in his heart as he taught these lessons, wrong though it might be that there should be a Marquis and a ploughboy so far reversed by the injustice of Fate. There had been a comfort to him in feeling that Fate had made him the Marquis, and had made some one else the ploughboy. He knew what it was to be a Marquis down to the last inch of aristocratic admeasurement. He would fain that his children should have understood this also. But his lesson had gone deeper than he had intended, and great grief had come of it.

The Marquis had been first married to a lady altogether unconnected with noble blood, but whose father had held a position of remarkable ascendancy in the House of Commons. He had never been a Cabinet Minister, because he had persisted in thinking that he could better serve his country by independence. He had been

possessed of wealth, and had filled a great place in the social world. In marrying the only daughter of this gentleman the Marquis of Kingsbury had indulged his peculiar taste in regard to Liberalism, and was at the same time held not to have derogated from his rank. She had been a woman of great beauty and of great intellectual gifts,—thoroughly imbued with her father's views, but altogether free from feminine pedantry and that ambition which begrudges to men the rewards of male labour. Had she lived, Lady Frances might probably not have fallen in with the Post Office clerk; nevertheless, had she lived, she would have known the Post Office clerk to be a worthy gentleman.

But she had died when her son was but sixteen and her daughter no more than fifteen. Two years afterwards our Marquis had gone among the dukes, and had found for himself another wife. Perhaps the freshness and edge of his political convictions had been blunted by that gradual sinking down among the great peers in general which was natural to his advanced years. A man who has spouted at twenty-five becomes tired of spouting at fifty, if nothing special has come from his spouting. He had been glad when he married Lady Clara Mountressor to think that circumstances as they had occurred at the last election would not make it necessary for him to deliver up the borough to the tailor on any further occasion. The tailor had been drunk at the hustings, and he ventured to hope that before six months were over Lord Hampstead would have so far rectified his frontiers as to be able to take a seat in the House of Commons.

Then very quickly there were born three little flaxen-haired boys—who became at least flaxen-haired as they emerged from their cradles,—Lord Frederic, Lord Augustus, and Lord Gregory. That they must be brought up with ideas becoming the scions of a noble House there could be no doubt. Their mother was every inch a duke's daughter. But, alas, not one of them was likely to become Marquis of Kingsbury. Though born so absolutely in the purple they were but younger sons. This was a silent sorrow;—but when their half-sister Lady Frances told their mother openly that she had plighted her troth to the Post Office clerk, that was a sorrow which did not admit of silence.

When Lord Hampstead had asked permission to bring his friend to the house there seemed to be no valid reason for refusing him. Low as he had descended amidst the depths of disreputable opinion, it was not supposed that even he would countenance anything so horrible as this. And was there not ground for security in the reticence and dignity of Lady Frances herself? The idea never presented itself to the Marchioness. When she heard that the Post Office clerk was coming she was naturally disgusted. All Lord

Hampstead's ideas, doings, and ways were disgusting to her. She was a woman full of high-bred courtesy, and had always been gracious to her son-in-law's friends,—but it had been with a cold grace. Her heart rejected them thoroughly,—as she did him, and, to tell the truth, Lady Frances also. Lady Frances had all her mother's dignity, all her mother's tranquil manner, but something more than her mother's advanced opinions. She, too, had her ideas that the world should gradually be taught to dispense with the distances which separate the dukes and the ploughboys,—gradually, but still with a progressive motion, always tending in that direction. This to her stepmother was disgusting.

The Post Office clerk had never before been received at Hendon Hall, though he had been introduced in London by Lord Hampstead to his sister. The Post Office clerk had indeed abstained from coming, having urged his own feelings with his friend as to certain unfitnesses. "A Marquis is as absurd to me as to you," he had said to Lord Hampstead, "but while there are Marquises they should be indulged,—particularly Marchionesses. An over-delicate skin is a nuisance; but if skins have been so trained as not to bear the free air, veils must be allowed for their protection. The object should be to train the skin, not to punish it abruptly. An unfortunate Sybarite Marchioness ought to have her rose leaves. Now I am not a rose leaf." And so he had stayed away.

But the argument had been carried on between the friends, and the noble heir had at last prevailed. George Roden was not a rose leaf, but he was found at Hendon to have flowers of beautiful hues and with a sweet scent. Had he not been known to be a Post Office clerk,—could the Marchioness have been allowed to judge of him simply from his personal appearance,—he might have been taken to be as fine a rose leaf as any. He was a tall, fair, strongly built young man, with short fair hair, pleasant grey eyes, an aquiline nose, and small mouth. In his gait and form and face nothing was discernibly more appropriate to Post Office clerks than to the nobility at large. But he was a clerk, and he himself, as he himself declared, knew nothing of his own family,—remembered no relation but his mother.

It had come to pass that the house at Hendon had become specially the residence of Lord Hampstead, who would neither have lodgings of his own in London or make part of the family when it occupied Kingsbury House in Park Lane. He would sometimes go abroad, would sometimes appear for a week or two at Trafford Park, the grand seat in Yorkshire. But he preferred the place, half town half country, in the neighbourhood of London, and here George Roden came frequently backwards and forwards after the ice had been broken by a first visit. Sometimes the Marquis would be there, and with him his daughter,—rarely the Marchioness. Then came the time when Lady Frances declared boldly to her stepmother that she had pledged her troth to the Post Office clerk. That happened in June, when Parliament was sitting, and when the flowers at Hendon were at their best. The Marchioness came there for a day or two, and the Post Office clerk on that morning had left the house for his office work, not purposing to come back. Some word had been said which had caused annoyance, and he did not intend to return. When he had been gone about an hour Lady Frances revealed the truth.

Her brother at that time was two-and-twenty. She was a year younger. The clerk might perhaps be six years older than the young lady. Had he only been the eldest son of a Marquis, or Earl, or Viscount,—had he been but an embryo Baron, he might have done very well. He was a well-spoken youth, yet with a certain modesty, such a one as might easily take the eye of a wished-for though ever so noble mother-in-law. The little lords had learned to play with him, and it had come about that he was at his ease in the house. The very servants had seemed to forget that he was no more than a clerk, and that he went off by railway into town every morning that he might earn ten shillings by sitting for six hours at his desk. Even the Marchioness had almost trained herself to like him,—as one of those excrescences which are sometimes to be found in noble families; some governess, some chaplain, or private secretary, whom chance or merit has elevated in the house, and who thus becomes a trusted friend. Then by chance she heard the name "Frances" without the prefix "Lady," and said a word in haughty anger. The Post Office clerk packed up his portmanteau, and Lady Frances told her story.

Lord Hampstead's name was John. He was the Honourable John Trafford, called by courtesy Earl of Hampstead. To the world at large he was Lord Hampstead,—to his friends in general he was Hampstead; to his stepmother he was especially Hampstead,—as would have been her own eldest son the moment he was born had he been born to such good luck. To his father he had become Hampstead lately. In early days there had been some secret family agreement that in spite of conventionalities he should be John among them. The Marquis had latterly suggested that increasing years makes this foolish; but the son himself attributed the change to step-maternal influences. But still he was John to his sister, and John to some half-dozen sympathising friends,—and among others to the Post Office clerk.

"He has not said a word to me," the sister replied when she was taxed by her brother with seeming partiality for their young visitor.

"But he will?"

"No girl will ever admit as much as that, John."

"But if he should?"

"No girl will have an answer ready for such a suggestion."

"I know he will."

"If so, and if you have wishes to express, you should speak to him."

All this made the matter quite clear to her brother. A girl such as was his sister would not so receive a brother's notice as to a proposed overture of love from a Post Office clerk, unless she had brought herself to look on the possibility without abhorrence.

"Would it go against the grain with you, John?" This was what the clerk said when he was interrogated by his friend.

"There would be difficulties."

"Very great difficulties—difficulties even with you."

"I did not say so."

"They would come naturally. The last thing which a man can abandon of his social idolatries is the sanctity of the women belonging to him."

"God forbid that I should give up anything of the sanctity of my sister."

"No; but the idolatry attached to it! It is as well that even a nobleman's daughter should be married if she can find a nobleman or such like to her taste. There is no breach of sanctity in the love,—but so great a wound to the idolatry in the man! Things have not changed so quickly that even you should be free from the feeling. Three hundred years ago, if the man could not be despatched out of the country or to the other world, the girl at least would be locked up. Three hundred years hence the girl and the man will stand together on their own merits. Just in this period of transition it is very hard for such a one as you to free himself altogether from the old trammels."

"I make the endeavour."

"Most bravely. But, my dear fellow, let this individual thing stand separately, away from politics and abstract ideas. I mean to ask your sister whether I can have her heart, and as far as her will goes, her hand. If you are displeased I suppose we shall have to part—for a time. Let theories run ever so high, Love will be stronger than them all." Lord Hampstead at this moment gave no assurances of his goodwill; but when it came to pass that his sister had given her assurance then he ranged himself on the side of his friend the clerk.

So it came to pass that there was great trouble in the household of the Marquis of Kingsbury. The family went abroad before the end of July, on account of the health of the children. So said the *Morning Post*. Anxious friends inquired in vain what could have befallen those flaxen-haired young Herculeses. Why was it necessary that they should be taken to the Saxon Alps when the beauties and comforts of Trafford Park were so much nearer and so superior! Lady Frances was taken with them, and there were one or two noble intimates among the world of fashion who heard some passing whispers of the truth. When passing whispers creep into the world of fashion they are heard far and wide.

CHAPTER II.

LORD HAMPSTEAD

LORD HAMPSTEAD, though he would not go into Parliament or belong to any London Club, or walk about the streets with a chimney-pot hat, or perform any of his public functions as a young nobleman should do, had, nevertheless, his own amusements and his own extravagances. In the matter of money he was placed outside his father's liberality,—who was himself inclined to be liberal enough,—by the fact that he had inherited a considerable portion of his maternal grandfather's fortune. It might almost be said truly of him that money was no object to him. It was not that he did not often talk about money and think about money. He was very prone to do so, saying that money was the most important factor in all the world's justices and injustices. But he was so fortunately circumstanced as to be able to leave money out of his own personal consideration, never being driven by the want of it to deny himself anything, or tempted by a superabundance to expenditure which did not otherwise approve itself to him. To give 10s. or 20s. a bottle for wine because somebody pretended that it was very fine, or 300l. for a horse when one at 100l. would do his work for him, was altogether below his philosophy. By his father's lodge gate there ran an omnibus up to town which he would often use, saying that an omnibus with company was better than a private carriage with none. He was wont to be angry with himself in that he employed a fashionable tailor, declaring that he incurred unnecessary expense merely to save himself the trouble of going elsewhere. In this, however, it may be thought that there was something of pretence, as he was no doubt conscious of good looks, and aware probably that a skilful tailor might add a grace.

In his amusements he affected two which are especially expensive. He kept a yacht, in which he was accustomed to absent himself in the summer and autumn, and he had a small hunting establishment in Northamptonshire. Of the former little need be said here, as he spent his time on board much alone, or with friends with whom he need not follow him; but it may be said that everything about the *Free Trader* was done well,—for such was the name of the vessel. Though he did not pay 10s. a bottle for his wine, he paid the best price for sails and cordage, and hired a competent skipper to look after himself and his boat. His hunting was done very much in the same way,—unless it be that in his yachting he was given to be tranquil and in his hunting he was very fond of hard riding. At Gorse Hall, as his cottage was called, he had all comforts, we may perhaps say much of luxury, around him. It was indeed hardly more than a cottage, having been an old farm house, and lately converted to its present purpose. There were no noble surroundings, no stately hall, no marble staircases, no costly *salon*. You entered by a passage which deserved no angust name, on the right of which was the dining-room; on the left a larger chamber, always called the drawing-room because of the fashion of the name. Beyond that was a smaller retreat, in which the owner kept his books. Leading up from the end of the passage there was a steep staircase, a remnant of the old farmhouse, and above them five bedrooms, so that his lordship was limited to the number of four guests. Behind this was the kitchen and the servants' rooms,—sufficient, but not more than sufficient, for such a house. Here our young democrat kept half-a-dozen horses, all of them,—as men around were used to declare,—fit to go, although they were said to have been bought at not more than 100l. each. It was supposed to be a crotchet on the part of Lord Hampstead to assert that cheap things were as good as dear, and there were some who believed that he did in truth care as much for his horses as other people. It was certainly a fact that he never would have but one out in a day, and he was wont to declare that Smith took out his second horse chiefly that Jones might know that he did so. Down here, at Gorse Hall, the Post Office clerk had often been received as a visitor,—but not at Gorse Hall had he ever seen Lady Frances.

This lord had peculiar ideas about hunting, in reference to sport in general. It was supposed of him, and supposed truly, that no young man in England was more devotedly attached to fox-hunting than he,—and that in want of a fox he would ride after a stag, and in want of a stag after a drag. If everything else failed he would go home across the country, any friend accompanying him, or else alone. Nevertheless he entertained a vehement hostility against all other sports.

Of racing he declared that it had become simply a way of making money, and of all ways the least profitable to the world and the most disreputable. He was never seen on a racecourse. But his friends or enemies declared of him that though he loved riding he was no judge of an animal's pace, and that he was afraid to bet lest he should lose his money.

Against shooting he was still louder. If there was in his country any tradition, any custom, any law hateful to him, it was such as had reference to the preservation of game. The preservation of a fox, he said, stood on a perfectly different basis. The fox was not preserved by law, and when preserved was used for the advantage of all who chose to be present at the amusement. One man in one day would shoot fifty pheasants which had eaten up the food of half-a-dozen human beings. One fox afforded in one day amusement to two hundred sportsmen, and was,—or more generally was not,—killed during the performance. And the fox during his beneficial life had eaten no corn, nor for the most part geese,—but chiefly rats and such like. What infinitesimal sum had the fox cost the country for every man who rode after him? Then, what had been the cost of all those pheasants which one shooting cormorant crammed into his huge bag during one day's greedy sport?

But it was the public nature of the one amusement and the thoroughly private nature of the other which chiefly affected him. In the hunting field the farmer's son if he had a pony, or the butcher-boy out of the town, could come and take his part, and if the butcher-boy could go ahead and keep his place while the man with a red coat and pink boots and with two horses fell behind, the butcher-boy would have the best of it, and mind the displeasure of no one. And the laws, too, by which hunting is governed, if there be laws, are thoroughly democratic in their nature. They are not, he said, made by any Parliament, but are simply assented to on behalf of the common need. It was simply in compliance with opinion that the lands of all men are open to be ridden over by the men of the hunt. In compliance with opinion foxes are preserved. In compliance with opinion coverts are drawn by this or the other pack of hounds. The Legislature had not stepped in to defile the statute book by bylaws made in favour of the amusements of the rich. If injury were done, the ordinary laws of the country were open to the injured party. Anything in hunting that had grown to be beyond the reach of the law had become so by the force of popular opinion.

All of this was reversed in shooting, from any participation in which the poor were debarred by enactments made solely on behalf of the rich. Four or five men in a couple of days would offer up

ten hecatombs of slaughtered animals, in doing which they could only justify themselves by the fact that they were acting as poultry-butchers for the supply of the markets of the country. There was no excitement in it,—simply the firing off of many guns with a rapidity which altogether prevents that competition which is essential to the enjoyment of sport. Then our noble Republican would quote Teufelsdröckh and the memorable epitaph of the partridge-slayer. But it was on the popular and unpopular elements of the two sports that he would most strongly dilate, and on the iniquity of the game-laws as applying to the more aristocratic of the two. It was, however, asserted by the sporting world at large that Hampstead could not hit a haystack.

As to fishing he was almost equally violent, grounding his objection on the tedium and cruelty incident to the pursuit. The first was only a matter of taste, he would allow. If a man could content himself and be happy with an average of one fish to every three days' fishing, that was the man's affair. He could only think that in such case the man himself must be as cold-blooded as the fish which he so seldom succeeded in catching. As to the cruelty, he thought there could be no doubt. When he heard that Bishops and ladies delighted themselves in hauling an unfortunate animal about by the gills for more than an hour at a stretch, he was inclined to regret the past piety of the Church and the past tenderness of the sex. When he spoke in this way the cruelty of fox-hunting was of course thrown in his teeth. Did not the poor hunted quadrupeds when followed hither and thither by a pack of fox hounds endure torments as sharp and as prolonged as those inflicted on the fish? In answer to this Lord Hampstead was eloquent and argumentative. As far as we could judge from Nature the condition of the two animals during the process was very different. The salmon with the hook in its throat was in a position certainly not intended by Nature. The fox using all its gifts to avoid an enemy was employed exactly as Nature had enjoined. It would be as just to compare a human being impaled alive on a stake with another overburdened with his world's task. The overburdened man might stumble and fall, and so perish. Things would have been hard to him. But not, therefore, could you compare his sufferings with the excruciating agonies of the poor wretch who had been left to linger and starve with an iron rod through his vitals. This argument was thought to be crafty rather than cunning by those who were fond of fishing. But he had another on which, when he had blown off the steam of his eloquence by his sensational description of a salmon impaled by a Bishop, he could defend with greater confidence. He would grant,—for the moment, though he was by no means sure of the fact,—but for the moment he would grant that the fox did not enjoy the hunt. Let it be acknowledged,—for the sake of the argument,—that he was tortured by the hounds rather than elated by the triumphant success of his own manoeuvres. Lord Hampstead "ventured to say,"—this he would put forward in that Rationalistic tone with which he was wont to prove the absurdity of hereditary honours,—"that in the infliction of all pain the question as to cruelty or no cruelty was one of relative value." Was it "tanti?" Who can doubt that for a certain maximum of good a certain minimum of suffering may be inflicted without slur to humanity? In hunting, one fox was made to finish his triumphant career, perhaps prematurely, for the advantage of two hundred sportsmen. "Ah, but only for their amusement!" would interpose some humanitarian averse equally to fishing and to hunting. Then his lordship would arise indignantly, and would ask his opponent, whether what he called amusement was not as beneficial, as essential, as necessary to the world as even such material good things as bread and meat. Was poetry less valuable than the multiplication table? Man could exist no doubt without fox-hunting. So he could without butter, without wine, or other so-called necessities;—without ermine tippets, for instance, the original God-invested wearer of which had been doomed to lingering starvation and death when trapped amidst the snow, in order that one lady might be made fine by the agonies of a dozen little furry sufferers. It was all a case of "tanti," he said, and he said that the fox who had saved himself half-a-dozen times and then died nobly on behalf of those who had been instrumental in preserving an existence for him, ought not to complain of the lot which Fate had provided for him among the animals of the earth. It was said, however, in reference to this comparison between fishing and fox-hunting that Lord Hampstead was altogether deficient in that skill and patience which is necessary for the landing of a salmon.

But though men laughed at him, still they liked him. He was good-humoured and kindly-hearted. He was liberal in more than his politics. He had, too, a knack of laughing at himself, and his own peculiarities, which went far to redeem them. That a young Earl, an embryo Marquis, the heir of such a house as that of Trafford, should preach a political doctrine which those who heard ignorantly called Communistic, was very dreadful; but the horror of it was mitigated when he declared that no doubt as he got old he should turn Tory like any other Radical. In this there seemed to be a covert allusion to his father. And then they could perceive that his "Communistic" principles did not prevent him from having a good eye to the value of land. He knew what he was about, as an owner of property should do, and certainly rode to hounds as well as any one of the boys of the period.

When the idea first presented itself to him that his sister was on the way to fall in love with George Roden it has to be acknowledged that he was displeased. It had not occurred to him that this peculiar breach would be made in the protected sanctity of his own family. When Roden had spoken to him of this sanctity as one of the "social idolatries," he had not quite been able to contradict him. He had wished to do so both in defence of his own consistency, and also, if it were possible, so as to maintain the sanctity. The "divinity" which "does hedge a king," had been to him no more than a social idolatry. The special respect in which dukes and such like were held was the same. The judge's ermine and the bishop's apron were idolatries. Any outward honour, not earned by the deeds or words of him so honoured, but coming from birth, wealth, or from the doings of another, was an idolatry. Carrying on his arguments, he could not admit the same thing in reference to his sister;—or rather he would have to admit it if he could not make another plea in defence of the sanctity. His sister was very holy to him;—but that should be because of her nearness to him, because of her sweetness, because of her own gifts, because as her brother he was bound to be her especial knight till she should have chosen some other special knight for herself. But it should not be because she was the daughter, granddaughter, and great-granddaughter of dukes and marquises. It should not be because she was Lady Frances Trafford. Had he himself been a Post Office clerk, then would not this chosen friend have been fit to love her? There were unfitnesses, no doubt, very common in this world, which should make the very idea of love impossible to a woman;—unfitness of character, of habits, of feelings, of education, unfitnesses as to inward personal nobility. He could not say that there were any such which ought to separate his sister and his friend. If it was to be that this sweet sister should some day give her heart to a lover, why not to George Roden as well as to another? There were no such unfitnesses as those of which he would have thought in dealing with the lives of some other girl and some other young man.

And yet he was, if not displeased, at any rate dissatisfied. There was something which grated against either his taste, or his judgment,—or perhaps his prejudices. He endeavoured to inquire into himself fairly on this matter, and feared that he was yet the victim of the prejudices of his order. He was wounded in his pride to think

hat his sister should make herself equal to a clerk in the Post Office. Though he had often endeavoured, only too successfully, to make her understand how little she had in truth received from her high birth, yet he felt that she had received something which should have made the proposal of such a marriage distasteful to her. A man cannot rid himself of a prejudice because he knows or believes it to be a prejudice. That the two, if they continued to wish it, must become man and wife he acknowledged to himself;—but he could not bring himself not to be sorry that it should be so.

There were some words on the subject between himself and his father before the Marquis went abroad with his family, which, though they did not reconcile him to the match, lessened the dissatisfaction. His father was angry with him, throwing the blame of this untoward affair on his head, and he was always prone to resent censure thrown by any of his family on his own peculiar tenets. Thus it came to pass that in defending himself he was driven to defend his sister also. The Marquis had not been at Hendon when the revelation was first made, but had heard it in the course of the day from his wife. His Radical tendencies had done very little towards reconciling him to such a proposal. He had never brought his theories home into his own personalities. To be a Radical peer in the House of Lords, and to have sent a Radical tailor to the House of Commons, had been enough, if not too much, to satisfy his own political ideas. To himself and to his valet,—to all those immediately touching himself,—he had always been the Marquis of Kingsbury. And so also, in his inner heart, the Marchioness was the Marchioness, and Lady Frances Lady Frances. He had never gone through any process of realising his convictions as his son had done. "Hampstead," he said, "can this possibly be true what your mother has told me?" This took place at the house in Park Lane, to which the Marquis had summoned his son.

"Do you mean about Frances and George Roden?"

"Of course I mean that."

"I supposed you did, sir. I imagined that when you sent for me it was in regard to them. No doubt it is true."

"What is true? You speak as though you absolutely approved it."

"Then my voice has belied me, for I disapprove of it."

"You feel, I hope, how utterly impossible it is."

"Not that."

"Not that?"

"I cannot say that I think it to be impossible,—or even improbable. Knowing the two, as I do, I feel the probability to be on their side."

"That they—should be married?"

"That is what they intend. I never knew either of them to mean anything which did not sooner or later get itself accomplished."

"You'll have to learn it on this occasion. How on earth can it have been brought about?" Lord Hampstead shrugged his shoulders. "Somebody has been very much to blame."

"You mean me, sir?"

"Somebody has been very much to blame."

"Of course, you mean me. I cannot take any blame in the matter. In introducing George Roden to you, and to my mother, and to Frances, I brought you to the knowledge of a highly educated and extremely well-mannered young man."

"Good God!"

"I did to my friend what every young man, I suppose, does to his. I should be ashamed of myself to associate with any one who was not a proper guest for my father's table. One does not calculate before that a young man and a young woman shall fall in love with each other."

"You see what has happened."

"It was extremely natural, no doubt,—though I had not anticipated it. As I told you, I am very sorry. It will cause many heartburns, and some unhappiness."

"Unhappiness! I should think so. I must go away,—in the middle of the Session."

"It will be worse for her, poor girl."

"It will be very bad for her," said the Marquis, speaking as though his mind were quite made up on that manner.

"But nobody, as far as I can see, has done anything wrong," continued Lord Hampstead. "When two young people get together whose tastes are similar, and opinions,—whose education and habits of thought have been the same—"

"Habits the same!"

"Habits of thought, I said, sir."

"You would talk the hind legs off a dog," said the Marquis, bouncing out of the room. It was not unusual with him, in the absolute privacy of his own circle to revert to language which he would have felt to be unbecoming to him as Marquis of Kingsbury among ordinary people.

(To be continued.)



THE much-abused month of November has proved so bright and warm that many of us have neglected to provide ourselves with furs and other wraps, although Christmas is fast approaching. Seal-skin pelisses, almost touching the ground, and trimmed with dark beaver or sable, are very fashionable, especially for carriage exercise; they are warm and light, and are really quite a relief to look at after the ponderous mantles, loaded with trimmings, which were worn this autumn, and which made even tall and slender figures look clumsy, whilst those that were short and stout looked absolutely deformed. Long tight-fitting jackets, *topques*, and large hats are made of seal-skin. A material called *velours du Nord*, the ground of which is black satin, shot with a colour, and covered with large flowers of velvet, stamped in high relief, makes very handsome mantles, but, when lined and trimmed with fur, will not fall to the figure, it stands out stiffly at all points, hence the pelisse will surely be the most popular garment for winter wear. Velvets in every variety, plush, and cloth, are worn not only for mantles, but for dresses.

Skating costumes are now being prepared in great variety. Jack Frost permitting, a lady should provide herself with two costumes—one for everyday use, the other for dress occasions. The best boots for skating are made, without heels, of porpoise hide; they support the ankles, and are very strong. By the way, the new patent Austrian skate is very excellent on account of its simplicity. Only one screw is used to fix it firmly to the foot. For *filles* by night or day plush or velvet boots to match the costume are very stylish, but are easily cut and destroyed, hence they are very extravagant wear. For skating, knickerbockers of cloth or velvet to match the costume worn with them are desirable. They should be fastened with a band below the knee; they must not be too ample, as if by any mischance the wearer falls into the water they weigh her down. Skaters should not wear fur-lined jackets when at work, as the exhilarating exercise is so warming in itself. For this purpose a circular fur-lined cloak, although not particularly stylish, is very useful, as it may be thrown off on the brink of the ice, and resumed when the skater, who is always more or less heated, comes off to rest. These useful cloaks are sometimes made with armholes trimmed round with fur. Nothing looks more natty for general skating than a well-cut tailor-made

cloth or serge costume, with a Newmarket jacket and a sealskin or velvet small close-fitting hat. Muffs look very dainty, but are most dangerous when carried by inexperienced skaters; they sometimes lead to sprained or broken wrists—a form of injury very difficult to cure. Fancy-dress costumes will be much worn for evening skating parties, and are usually very effective by torchlight. Reds of every shade will be worn both for in and out-door costumes, and very rich they look. Mdle. Théa wears a most exquisite dress in the *Soirées Parisiennes*. It is of cardinal-coloured plush, the corsage made with small paniers, embroidered in scarlet jet,—the effect is very brilliant.

One of the features of this season is the contrast between morning and evening dress; for the former, woollen materials, Quaker-like in colour and simplicity of make, are very general, but our *déshabillés* make up for their self-denial by the richness and extravagance of the latter. The trimmings for a dress cost a small fortune in themselves, putting aside the other materials used. A black satin costume recently worn at a *soirée* in Paris attracted universal admiration. The bodice was made low and pointed, outlined with large pearls, covered with lace and jet embroidery, as was the train skirt. A blonde scarf was arranged with careless grace round the shoulders, and fastened on the left side with a diamond arrow. Ostrich feather trimming is much worn for dresses and bonnets.

A very pretty new material for demi-toilette has been introduced by a North-country firm; it is called "The Royal Gold-Intersected Fabric." It is made of fine soft wool with intersected threads of gold and silver.

Some of the new shades for evening dress are very charming: for example, a pearl grey, shot with white and shaded; champagne colour and electrical blue. A French artist of high reputation, speaking upon the effect of colour in dress, says, "Blue bows upon a pink dress look vulgar; pink bows upon a blue dress are very elegant. Green harmonises with any other colour, excepting blue, hence there are so few blue flowers, and their foliage is always of an undecided green. Yellow is becoming to everybody; a yellow ribbon or rose is effective with any toilette."

"Tableaux Vivants" are all the fashion now in country-houses, and have this advantage over private theatricals—that the only study required is as to accuracy of the costumes, and the subjects to be depicted. Where no scenery is required for the back grounds it is well to have two or more sets of curtains, one behind the other; one set of pearl grey, another of green, a third of crimson. The backgrounds are better when stretched upon a frame, sateen answers the purpose admirably. Two colours fixed back to back are easily turned about if lightly mounted. In some cases six or more *tableaux* are given from one play or novel, at others they are on a variety of subjects sad or gay, the greater the contrast the better. It is well when these *tableaux* are got up for fun and not for mere show, to let the audience guess at their meaning. Sateen, cheap furs, jewellery, and tinsel answer well for these Christmas sports, and cost but very little. There will be some of these entertainments of a more solemn description, with all the accessories, real and rich, arranged by real artists of high repute, but we doubt much if these will be productive of half the fun and merriment which is the result of home-made and impromptu efforts. Scenes from popular operettas are effective; the music should be played and sung behind the scenes, not by the actors in the *tableaux*.

We have taken a look round at some of the novelties of the season, foremost amongst which is "The Vienna Umbrella," recently introduced by a West End firm. By a simple contrivance the stick divides in the centre, and enables the bearer to hold the umbrella over the head and shoulders. This arrangement is so simple and practical that the only wonder is it was never thought of before.

The dog-collar is again in vogue made very broad of plain or filagree gold, with balls, medallions, or small bells, the last-named keep up an irritating tinkle with every movement of the wearer, and should be banished from civilised society. An eccentric addition to this canine ornament is a narrow leather cord, one end of which is attached to the fair wearer's collar, and the other to that of her pet dog, which she carries under her arm!

The two favourite modes of dressing the hair are in short small curls, all over the head, but for this style the long hair must be sacrificed, which is a great pity when it is fine and abundant; it is well then only to cut it back from the forehead half across the head, and to coil the remainder low in the neck. Rather than singe and destroy the hair with hot irons, wear one of the small *perruques*, which are made so light that they cannot harm the head. The second is the classical style, which requires a well-shaped head; the hair is arranged in waved Grecian bands, low on the forehead, confined by three bands of gold, silver, pearls, or ribbon, and knotted at the back somewhat high on the head; for some faces this is a charming *coiffure*, but, as a rule, it is very trying.—Lace collars, pelerines, &c., have quite superseded linen masculine "stick-ups," or "turn-downs," and very much prettier they are; square collarettes made of quilted lace, fastened at the back, Vandyke-shaped lace collars and lace ruffs, make a quiet black dress look bright. Satin and silk plastrons, or waistcoats, which can be tacked or fastened on to a black or dark velvet dress, are very useful and stylish; at this season they are quite sufficient dress for a concert or the theatre.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

V.

THE rich field of our national lyric poetry has been most assiduously gleaned by Mr. G. Barnett Smith, who in "Illustrated British Ballads" (Cassell) has had to contend with an embarrassing profusion of material. Ranging from the ancient ditties of "Chevy Chase" and the like to the compositions of such modern writers as Messrs. Tennyson, Browning, and Rossetti, these ballads—each accompanied by a brief notice of the poem and author—form an admirable selection of representative English and Scotch poetry, and will be all the better appreciated by the aid of the excellent illustrations which stud nearly every page. Messrs. Crofts, Gow, E. B. Leighton, Small, Ralston, and other well-known artists contribute to the pictorial portion, and their characteristic delineations of the scenes and subjects of the verses will go far to enhance the success of a work which is certain to be widely popular.—As a contrast to British Art some charming examples of the German school are reproduced by highly-finished photographs in "From Eye to Heart" (Chapman and Hall), a beautifully got-up volume. Mr. J. S. S. Rothwell has fitted extracts of English verse to the illustrations, for the most part successfully, although the lines attached to Herr Niczky's picture of a girl watching two lovers are decidedly inappropriate.—Poetry and Art are also combined in "Brushwood" (Chatto and Windus), wherein T. Buchanan Read narrates in simple flowing language the last journey of an old Italian peasant, which Mr. F. Dielman sketches with much refinement and delicacy, somewhat after the American style.—To this class of literature also belongs "Roses and Holly" (Nimmo), a collection of prose and poetical extracts from celebrated authors, ancient and modern, illustrated by able Scottish pencils.

A trio of additions to Messrs. Nimmo's "Library of Biography" are arranged by Mr. R. Cochrane on the same plan of briefly outlining the career of celebrities as their predecessors of two years ago. Thus, in "Teachers and Preachers of Recent Times" are included the leaders of such different schools of thought as Mr. Spurgeon, Dean Stanley, Edward Irving, and Mr. Ruskin; in "Earnest Lives, Remarkable Men and Women," the biographies vary from Lucy Hutchinson and Lady Rachel Russell to the political notabilities of our own time, Messrs. Bright and Gladstone; while pithy utterances of the latter statesmen, and of many of their famous countrymen

back to the Martyr Latimer, are collected in "Great Orators, Statesmen, and Divines," perhaps the least satisfactory of the three volumes.—Practical taking sermonettes for children are provided by the Rev. R. Newton in "Pebbles from the Brook" and "The Giants and How to Fight Them" (Nimmo), but being of American origin they contain sundry queer expressions, which might well be revised in an English edition.—Those charming descriptions of country life in "Our Village," which delighted readers of half-a-century ago, are little known by young people of the present day, and Messrs. Nimmo have done well to bring out a selection of some of the authoress's most pleasing stories from the larger work as "Miss Mitford's Village Tales."—Rural sketches also are the theme of "The Boys' Own Country Book" (Routledge), by Thomas Miller, which in its four bright-hued volumes narrates so pleasantly the characteristics and occupations of the different seasons of the year; while the younger ones in the nursery can learn something about the same subjects from the numerous pictures and short explanations in "Little Tiny's Book of the Country," or "Little Tiny's Book of One Syllable" (Routledge)—the latter being intended for those just beginning to read. Also for nursery benefit are Mrs. Sale Barker's amusing reminiscences of her young acquaintances, "Some of My Little Friends" (Routledge), with its gorgeous coloured pictures.—From the same publisher comes a fresh edition of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," with Sir John Gilbert's illustrations, always a seasonable gift book for young people; and in the realms of romance, too, are placed the pretty fairy fancies of L. B. Poirez, "Roseleaves for Rosebuds" (Remington).

American originality is visible in the quaint black-and-white drawings by D. Clinton Peters, united with Laura Ledyard and W. T. Peters' bright child-songs in "Tutti-Frutti" (Tribner)—a welcome variation on the present type of children's illustrated verse-books. Poem and picture are cunningly blended on each page, but the songs are occasionally printed in somewhat puzzling text for little people's eyes.—There is less novelty in "Dreams, Dances, and Disappointments" (De la Rue), but G. A. Konstam and N. and E. Casella nevertheless depict tastefully in colour and rhyme the experiences of a country maid at her first ball in the days of short waists and poke bonnets.—The colouring is less praiseworthy in "Cat's Cradle" (Strahan), for Mr. Kendrick presents startling combinations of bright red hair, yellow frocks, and blue stockings, although there is considerable humour in his designs of children and their pets, whose history Mr. Willett cheerily relates in rhyme.—Verse and pictures also intersperse the lively stories, old and new, of "The Merry Nursery" (Strahan).

Continuing his capital series of transcripts from the classics, the Rev. A. J. Church now produces "The Story of the Persian War" (Seeley) which, like his recent "Stories of the East," is paraphrased from Herodotus. Adorned with illustrations carefully composed from antique sculptures and vases, this record of the glorious deeds of Marathon and Thermopylae will whet youthful appetites for the promised further instalments of episodes from the Father of History.—Equally well illustrated is the familiar "Story of Androclus and the Lion" (same publisher), the studies of lions being taken from Landseer and other noted animal-painters, while the figures and ornaments are adapted either from Flaxman or the antique.

Amongst a group of novelettes, girls in their teens will be interested both in Mrs. Marshall's "Benvenuta" (Seeley), which combines keen studies of girlish character with wholesome moral teaching, and in Miss Worboise's "Story of Penelope" (Clarke), a brisk narrative with a well-managed plot and a somewhat wholesale slaughter of many of the chief *dramatis personæ*.—"Dick Netherby," by L. B. Walford (Blackwood), is a curious and somewhat unpleasant sketch of Scotch country life. Though told with much ability it fails to arouse any sympathy with the characters, who are almost uniformly disagreeable, particularly the weak priggish hero.—Murders and dream-warnings are the cheerful themes of "Unravelling Skeins" (Blackie)—short stories by Gregson Gow, accompanied by poor illustrations.

A valuable book of reference for a small library or the school-room is Mr. G. Chisholm's "The Two Hemispheres" (Blackie). Written in popular style and bountifully illustrated, the volume provides a concise account of the chief physical features of the countries of the globe, their inhabitants, products, forms of government, &c., and will admirably answer the purpose of a handy gazetteer. The historical portion is the weakest; otherwise Mr. Chisholm is highly successful in conveying plentiful information in brief language.

Rustic characteristics are ingeniously hit off in the descriptions of village worthies given by Miss Giberne in "Our Folks" (*Hand and Heart* publishing office). The same publishers contribute the annual volumes of *The Day of Days* and *The Fireside*; while *The Sunday at Home* and *The Leisure Hour* come from the Religious Tract Society. All of these familiar magazines present little variation from the excellent features of former years.—The half-yearly volume of *Little Folks* (Cassell) is as entertaining as ever; while that old friend "Peter Parley's Annual" (Cassell), now in its forty-second season, presents to the public the diversified experience of the renowned circle often apostrophised by curious maidens as "soldier," "sailor," &c.—We have also received a fresh Scriptural birthday book, "Daily Bread," by "E. M. H." (Warne), and the perplexing puzzle-game of "Casse-Tête" (De la Rue), rearranged by Cavendish.

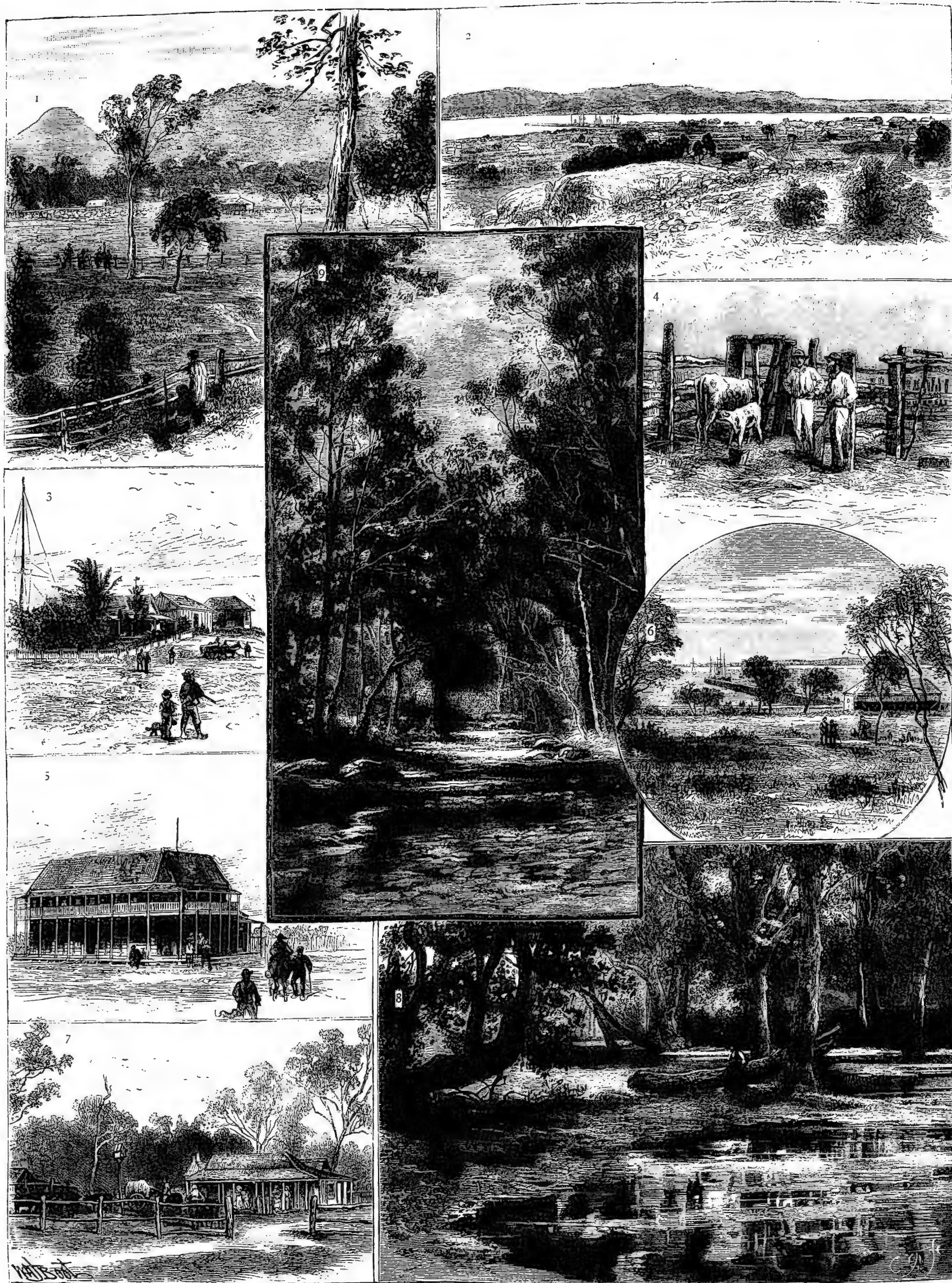
The recent exhibition of Christmas Cards held by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons seems to have added an extra stimulus to the production of these dainty trifles, and the number of different caterers is larger than ever. We have already received specimens from Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons, 177, City Road; from Mr. Arthur Ackermann (importer of Prang's American Cards), 191 Regent Street; from Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, 41, Jewin Street; from Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., 67, Chandos Street, and from Messrs. W. A. Mansell, 271, Oxford Street. Regarding all these, we are content to admire without criticising.



THE DUDLEY GALLERY

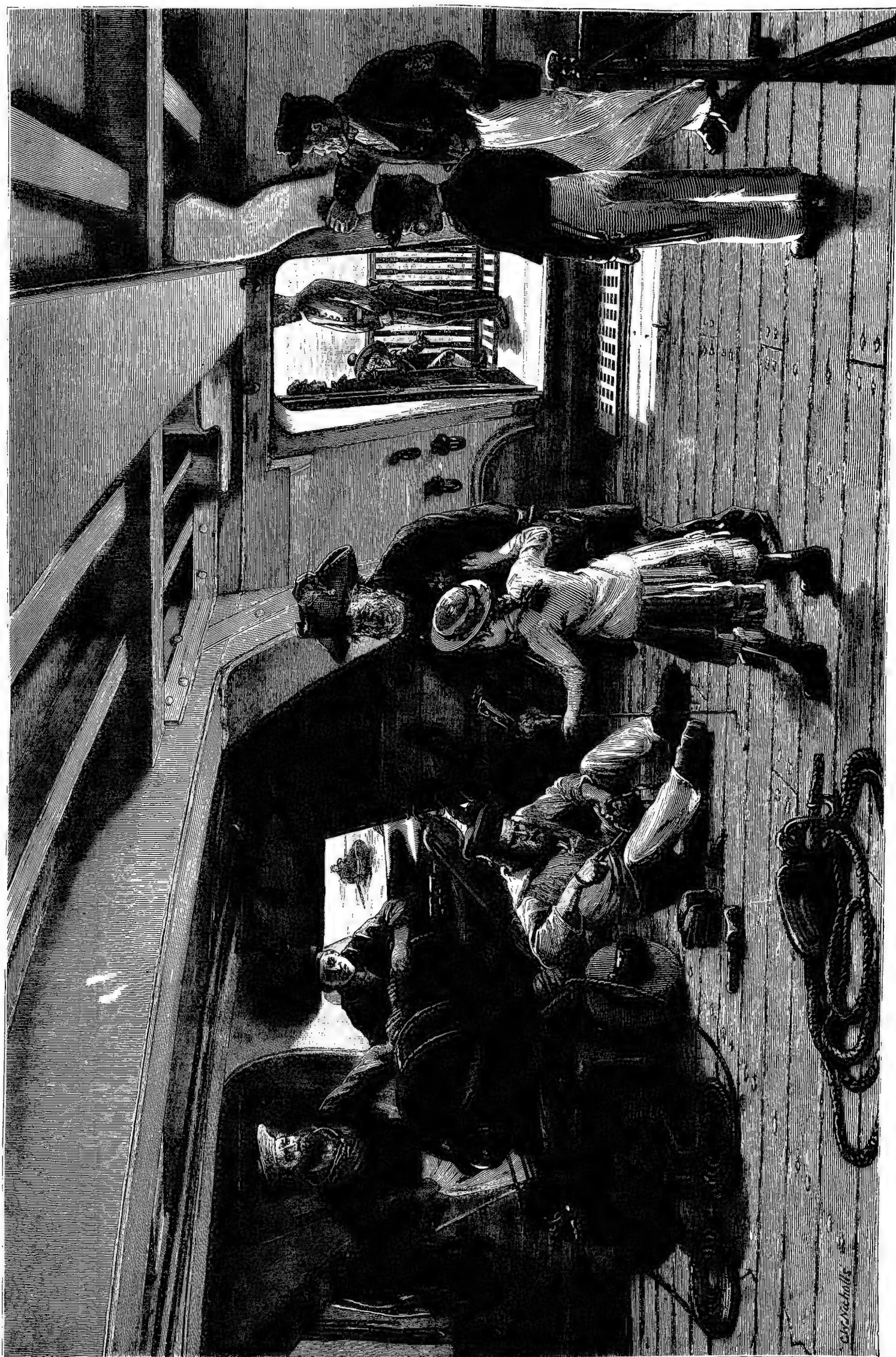
THE Winter Exhibition of oil pictures at the Dudley Gallery contains at least an average amount of interesting matter. Among the works of the young and hitherto little-known painters of which it is mainly composed, a very large proportion, besides displaying adequate technical skill, bear evidence of careful study and artistic feeling. There are also a few good pictures by artists of long-established fame. Mr. Val Prinsep sends a youthful head of refined beauty, "Sweet Pale Margaret," painted with his usual taste and skill; and Mr. W. F. Yeames a full-length figure of a "Venetian Girl," bearing copper water-cans slung over her shoulder, remarkable for its robust grace and unconstrained freedom of action. A picture of a woman and girl standing on the seashore by moonlight, "Voices of the Deep," by Mr. P. R. Morris, displays a strength and solidity of handling and a fulness of tone that we have seen in none of his previous works. The turbulent waves are admirably drawn and painted, and the effect of light is rendered with surprising force and truth. There is a certain impressive grandeur in the picture, resulting chiefly from its broad simplicity of style and low-toned harmony of colour.

In "A Fen Flood" Mr. R. W. Macbeth has realised with great



1. Pretty Bend Station.—2. The Port of Bowen.—3. The Customs' House, Bowen.—4. A Milking Yard at Glencoe: Sunrise.—5. Cooke's Hotel, Bowen.—6. The Jetty, Bowen.—7. The Dwelling House, Pretty Bend Station.—8. Toll's Creek, Near Bowen.—9. Mare's Nest Creek, Near Bowen.

BOWEN AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND



"RELIQS OF TRAFALGAR"
FROM THE PICTURE BY C. W. NICHOLLS, EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

dramatic power a stirring incident of pastoral life. It is a repetition with considerable alterations of a larger picture which appeared last year at the Grosvenor Gallery, and seems to us purer in tone than that work, and more suggestive of movement. A small picture of a lady fantastically attired in a quasi-Oriental costume reclining on "Many Cushions," by Mr. John Collier, is noteworthy for its finished workmanship and the skill with which local tints of the most brilliant kind are brought into harmony. Another picture by Mr. Collier, "The Reluctant Model," represents with much humour and skill an artist struggling to get a stiff-jointed lay figure into the required position. Mr. F. Morgan's rustic group, "Gipsies into the required position," is gracefully composed and true in character, but it is deficient in tone and somewhat garish. "Don't Care was Hanged" is the title of a quaintly conceived and very ably executed picture by Mr. J. C. Dollman, representing a party of crows contemplating with melancholy interest the body of one of their companions hanging from a stick. The birds are well grouped and full of character, and, as well as the inanimate features of the scene, are painted in excellent style. Near this is a picture of two spaniel puppies earnestly watching by a closed door, called "Listeners," by Mr. Edwin Douglas, an artist hitherto unknown to us, painted rather thinly but with great imitative skill, and showing a fine perception of canine character.

None among the numerous landscapes to be seen on the walls is more vividly suggestive of nature than Mr. Joseph Knight's "Bit of Moorland." The varying undulations of the sandy path are delineated with convincing fidelity, and the effect of bright sunshine is forcibly rendered. Mr. E. A. Waterlow's placid river scene with barges, "A Passing Good Night," is also an excellent work, full of suffused light and delicate gradations of colour. By Mr. J. MacWhirter there is a large picture of "The Bridge of Sighs" by twilight, sombre in tone, and painted in his usual broad and effective style. Mr. R. Gay Somerset sends two small Venetian scenes, "Entrance to the Giudecca," and "The Custom House Quay," remarkable for their fidelity to actual fact and refined beauty of colour. Entirely different from these, but not less true in local character, or less artistically treated, are the two small Dutch scenes, "Flushing," and "Boats," by Mr. C. Thornely. Among many pictures of very small size hanging on the screen, attention should be specially directed to a strikingly characteristic "Portrait," painted with great delicacy and finesse by Mr. G. Clausen; to two admirably painted and truthful studies, "The Ferry Boat" and "Crossing the Sands," by Mr. Clem Lambert, and to a scene in Venice, "Peeling Potatoes," by Mr. J. Anderson, remarkable for its fresh unconventional mode of treatment and purity of colour.

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

LIKE all the recent exhibitions at the Suffolk Street Gallery, that which opened on Monday last derives its chief interest from the works of the younger members of the Society. Of these none is likely to attract so much attention as Mr. W. H. Bartlett's "A School of Painting under the Direction of MM. Bouguereau and Tony Robert Fleury." As in the artist's picture of "A Parisian Studio" in the French Gallery, the most striking characteristic of the work is its uncompromising realism. The moment chosen for representation is during a rest of the model, the students being scattered about the room, reading the newspaper, smoking, or criticising each other's drawings. The artist has placed the numerous figures on the canvas apparently without any thought of pictorial beauty of composition, but despite this and some other rudiments of style, the picture has qualities entitling it to sincere admiration; besides being marked by the distinct individuality of portraiture, every head is animated and every figure natural and expressive in gesture. The particular effect of light is well rendered, and the picture is painted throughout with firmness and solidity.

The subject of Mr. W. Dendy Sadler's "The Grant" affords no scope for the display of humorous expression of which he has shown himself capable, but the old monk, who is examining a parchment deed, is full of character, and the numerous still-life objects surrounding him are skilfully arranged and well painted. Near this is a large picture, by Mr. J. S. Noble, "Otter Hunting," somewhat crude in colour, but remarkable for the fine draughtsmanship and vigorous action of the group of dogs in the foreground. By Mr. R. J. Gordon there is a gracefully-treated half-length of a pensive lady seated "By the River," and by Mr. A. E. Emslie a life-sized infantile portrait, "Our Baby," wanting the glow of life in the flesh tints, but admirably drawn and modelled.

From an apparently unpromising subject, "Corrie's Coal Derrick in Bagship Reach," Mr. W. L. Wyllie has produced a very charming picture. The watery vapour through which the distant objects are dimly seen is excellently rendered, and the picture is remarkable besides for its fine quality of colour and perfect keeping. In the large sea picture, by Mr. E. Ellis, "In Squally Weather," the sense of movement is forcibly conveyed, but it errs on the side of exaggeration; the shadows are too black and the local tints too strongly contrasted. Mr. H. Caffieri's "Birchwood" is noteworthy for its purity of tone and the accurate drawing of the slender birch-tree stems; and Mr. J. White's view "On the Dart" for its breadth of treatment and the impression of space which it conveys. Among the remaining landscapes are good examples of the work of Mr. Yeend King, Mr. J. Peel, and Mr. J. E. Grace.



THE fatal defect of Mrs. Spender's novel, "Till Death Us Do Part" (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), is its atmosphere of all-pervading and unmitigated gloom. It does not contain throughout its length so much as the ghost of a single ray of sunshine. The authoress even goes out of her way in her effort to make her readers as miserable as she can. At last, apparently unable to bring about a tragic dénouement in the natural course, which demands a lifting of the clouds, she kills off her good hero on the eve of his marriage with the woman for whom he has waited a life-time, without any discoverable reason beyond the determination to end an unhappy novel in an unhappy way. The process flies in the face of the most absolute and unquestionable laws of art, and is completely destructive of the pathos at which it aims. Pathos is impossible without contrast and relief—it is a branch of humour, and its tears spring from the same fountain with laughter. And Mrs. Spender ought to lay to heart that grand canon of tragedy—that, whether in fiction or in the drama, what readers call "a bad ending" is inadmissible, and loses its whole effect unless it is compelled by a paramount necessity apparently beyond the control of the author's will, and against his intention and desire. Through reason or through instinct, all successful tragedies have followed this law, and those which have not followed it have failed. Mrs. Spender should learn this all-important lesson, because she writes sufficiently good English, and has enough constructive power to make the serious study of her art worth her while.

There is, on the other hand, real pathos in the "Story of a Sin," by Helen Mathers (3 vols.: Chapman and Hall), and it must be credited with the additional triumph of extorting the reader's sympathies by force of arms. The authoress of "Comin' Through the Rye" is infected with a not altogether unwholesome

scorn for rules and laws, and, being very much of a successful rebel, has won the right to be treated with the honours of war. She seems, indeed, to be hardly more reckless of art than of human nature, and attacks impossibilities in that regard with as light a heart as she runs at common rules. She does not even care to be understood—if indeed she always understands her own characters under her own story. But she has the gift of putting heart into what she writes: and that is a great gift indeed. We may smile at her rashness of description, typified by her account of a judge "already retired to bed, his wig suspended above him on the bed-post," and wish that she had made more particular inquiries as to the manners and customs of legal wigs when off duty: but such smiles at her expense are perilously near to tears when she is dealing with the sorrows of poor Madcap's children. Miss Mathers is very much the position of a spoiled child in fiction—she may do very much what she likes, as certain of pardon as of blame. Were the "Story of a Sin" a better novel, it would probably be less successful than, being what it is, it is sure to be.

"Uncle Z," by the Rev. Greville Phillimore, and dedicated to Sir Robert Phillimore (1 vol.: Blackwood and Sons), is a quaint and graceful little picture, half landscape, half allegory. Its plot is its moral—that the way to destroy an antipathy is to do some service to its object, and that to be in charity with all one's fellow creatures is its own and all-sufficient reward. A strain of originality runs through the whole, which is also marked by the mind of a scholar and by a genuine and cultivated love of nature in all her moods and ways. The tale has all the charm that earnestness of purpose controlled and strengthened by the most delicate good taste can give it: it is at once a delightful picture of scenes and moods, and the best of sermons in admirable disguise.

The authoress of that most realistic of romances, "The Rebecca Rioter," was far more successful in telling a story of incident with local colour than in her attempt to show up and satirise the hypocrisies of society by means of "Chloe Arguelle" (2 vols.: Tinsley Bros.). She has tried to lift the pen of Thackeray, and found it much too heavy for her hands. In "The Rebecca Rioter" she found her scenes, events, and characters ready to hand: in "Chloe Arguelle" she has had to rely upon her invention; and the result is a tragedy that sails near the borders of burlesque far too dangerously. The book is nothing but a disappointment after its predecessor. If the design of the authoress was simply to say that there is a great deal of false pretence in the courtesies and so forth of society, the only criticism is—*connu*. She says nothing new, even to the experience of the youngest mind.



EVEN the most thorough Republicans cannot recall without shame, as well as deep regret, the excesses of the old French Revolution. As for us English, the change in Burke's mind is a type of what befel almost every one when the glorious promise of '89 resulted in the horrible performance of '93. To learn that M. E. Lockroy's grandmother "was brought over by the irresistible logic of facts to the Republic, and then by her patriotism impelled into the Jacobin ranks," will not affect the general verdict. We are astonished that a woman, steeped though she was in Rousseau and sham classicalism, a personal friend, moreover, of the Robespierre family, could so forget her woman's nature as to describe the September massacres as "the execution, accomplished with remarkable coolness, of all the robbers, forgers, and counter revolutionaries, the debtors, and those imprisoned for slight offences being set free." She does, indeed, say something about innocent and guilty being confounded (though "the people took judges with them"), and about several priests being sacrificed to popular vengeance. "But the Prussians were the cause of it all; we were forced to these extremes, which must end by securing the future of a great people, too long the tools of schemers and conspirators." We are fain to fall back on the remark of the translators about "the irresistible carrying away of minds in the flood of that furious and phenomenal time;" while we take leave to doubt whether Madame J—, with her unreasoning belief in all the absurd *cavards*, her hatred of La Fayette and of the Queen ("as proud as Agrippina," she describes her at the Temple), her childish delight in *fêtes* and processions, and her intense selfishness, was a fair judge of what was going on around her. Her joy that she knew no one among the unfortunate priests who were sacrificed is of a piece with her comment on the King's death: "it passed off like the banishment of the Tarquins. The people displayed a majestic calm." Still, "The Great French Revolution" (Sampson Low) was worth translating; for the fact that there were thousands in her own rank like Madame J— was one of the conditions of Robespierre's success.

Mr. David Syme is strongly impressed with the failure of Government by party; yet he feels that strong Governments are not necessarily good ones—that Walpole's, for instance, the strongest that ever existed in England, was absolutely barren of legislative results. His remedy, as set forth in "Representative Government in England" (Kegan Paul) is somewhat too like a caucus in disguise. The electors are to choose delegates, and these are to elect the members, and keep them straight by "advising them as to the views of the constituency on the leading questions of the day." The independent member Mr. Syme thinks has no *raison d'être*; an M.P. is bound to represent his constituency as completely as an ambassador represents his sovereign. Of general elections he tells several unpleasant truths. They are times of excitement, when personal feeling is all powerful; and they always bring to the front several issues, to all of which only one answer can be returned. Let members resign when their constituents are dissatisfied with them, and let them be quickly replaced by trusty men. In this way continuity will be maintained, expense greatly lessened, and popular interest in politics, now confined to election-times, will become permanent. Whether this plan would cure "piecemeal legislation" and make it easier to carry important measures we cannot say. Mr. Syme's views are well worth reading, and his chapter on early Parliaments is full of interesting facts.

Colonel Arthur Cory's "Eastern Menace" (Kegan Paul) is the republication of his "Shadows of Coming Events" put forth five years ago. Since then several of these events have come; and, therefore, he claims the authority of a true prophet when he warns us against the policy of Russia, assuring us that, if we do not establish a protectorate in Afghanistan, she will certainly do so, and from that day our position in India will become untenable except by her sufferance. He does not speak for himself alone, but collects the opinions of men like Sir John Strachey who know India well; and, therefore, his book deserves to be not only read but studied. His remarks on the weakness of the Indian Commissariat Department are thoroughly convincing. The efforts to reinforce General Roberts when he was driven into Sherpore taxed the military organisation of India to the uttermost. The heads of Departments who met remonstrances about inefficiency with the reply: "Wait till war does break out, and then see how we'll shell out the money," forgot that the starving policy means delay and worry and discomfiture. To keep India we must not only be on our guard against Russia, but we must have our army here and in the East in a proper condition. Colonel Cory's strictures on the Cardwell scheme are, we fear, too true; and he is surely right in what he says about the pay of officers.

"The International Scientific Series" still keeps up its high character. The latest volume, Dr. J. Luys's "Brain and Its Functions" (Kegan Paul), is, as far as we can judge, quite up to the level of the highest scientific research of the day, in which research the well-known physician of the Salpêtrière has taken no mean part. Such a work is necessarily more addressed to specialists than that on Volcanoes, for instance. Yet there is plenty for the general reader, who, though he knows nothing about ganglionic anterior or middle, or commissural or cortico-striate fibres, learns with intense interest that the phenomena of memory are attributable to the vibration of the nervous elements. Dr. Luys calls this property organic phosphorescence; and his account of the genesis and development of the phenomena of memory, as well as his chapters on Automatic activity and its perturbations, puts the whole matter in what for most laymen will be a wholly new light. To digest a subject, for instance, appears to be much more than a mere figure of speech; a suspended judgment causes a vibratory movement which radiates to a distance, and this physiological radiation excites related ideas, whence new views arise and partial judgments are agglutinated. Very pronounced are the author's views of the genesis of ideas: I imagine I think of a thing by a spontaneous effort of mind; not so; it is because the cell-territory where that thing resides has previously been set vibrating in my brain. Whether we agree to this or not, most of us will acquiesce in Dr. Luys' remarks on the *age of substantives*, when the child retains all it sees or hears, just as most of us will read without astonishment that inveterate punning is often accompanied by "morbid cerebral activity."

"Ludgate Hill, Past and Present" (Griffith and Farran) is just what Mr. Treloar intended it to be, "a gossiping memorial of one of the great highways of the world's greatest city." It is, moreover, entertaining and instructive; and its readers will learn much about Old St. Paul's, Baynard's Castle, the Fleet Prison, the Plague, the Fire, &c. Mr. Treloar has gone to all sorts of authorities, and has produced a very pleasant and trustworthy compilation. The old legends, whether London means Llyn dun (Lake city) or Llong dun (city of ships) or Llan dian (Diana's temple); the connection of Shakespeare with that Puddle Dock which Ben Jonson calls "the Abydos of our Banksides;" "Paul's Walkers," the Bond Street loungers of their day; Alderman Waithman and his obelisk—Mr. Treloar revels in these and many such like memories.

Neither first-rate, nor even second-rate celebrities are brought to light with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the needs of the "Vanity Fair Album" (12, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden), which amusing work has now reached its thirteenth annual publication. Its conductors, therefore, are compelled to depend in large measure for their caricature portraits on personages who are little known beyond the magic circles of "Society." There are, however, many exceptions, among which may be reckoned Lord Chelmsford, Ismail Pasha, Bishop Ryle, Mr. Walter of *The Times*, Fred Archer, the jockey, Messrs. Gilbert and Burnand, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett Coats.—In his description of the leaders of the Opposition and of the Fourth Party "Jehu Junior" is, we think, deservedly severe on the former, whose opposition tactics have been far too feeble and tame ever to arouse popular enthusiasm.

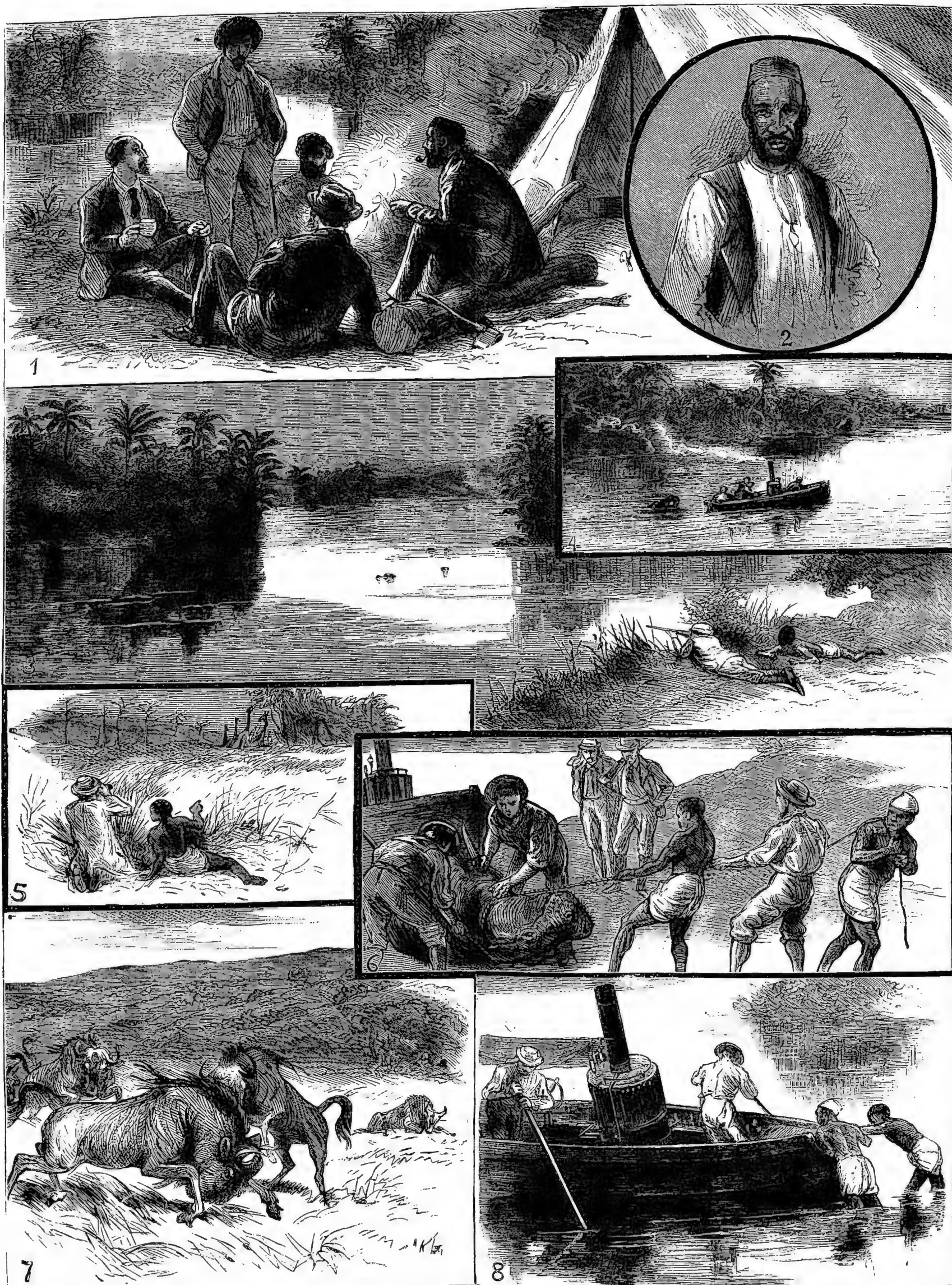


MESSRS. ASHDOWN AND PARRY.—A composer unknown to fame, Victor Delacour, has taken a very good position in the musical world with seven pleasing pianoforte pieces of moderate difficulty, "Cœur Joyeux" is a bright *morceau de salon*; "Jeunesse d'Amour" is of the same cheerful type; "Loin de Toi" and "Viens à Moi" are a sentimental pair; "Tyrolienne," "Zephyr de Mai," and "Menuet Mélodique," are pieces to be learnt by heart, as indeed the whole of the set may well be done in readiness for the coming merry season.—Equal merit will be found in five pianoforte pieces by another new composer, Paul Beaumont, whose compositions are very much in the same style as the above, excepting that a Spanish vein runs through them. "Sang Froid" is a piquante *morceau de salon*; "Souvenir de Seville," "Sous le Balcon," and "Caprice Espagnol" are so gay and melodious that they will prove very welcome after a drowsy dinner party; "Con Amore" is a graceful melody which will catch the ear at once; "Herzensliebe" ("The Heart's Love") waltzes by J. Lublinski, are brilliant and danceable.—From Carl Volti comes three very excellent specimens of dance music tastefully illustrated, "Chair de Lune" valse, "Cavalry Galop," and "Esthetic Polka;" they will all prove welcome additions to the ball-room or carpet-dance.—"Polka des Siffleurs" ("The Whistling Polka") by Michael Watson, is very catching, and when the whistling accompaniment is well done the effect is quaint and amusing.

MESSRS. GODDARD AND CO.—A showy song for a soprano is "The Nightingale" (*Il Rossignolo*), music by Luigi Gambogi, English translation from the Italian by A. Brogden. Economy is to be commended, but the system of printing one specimen sheet of a song on the back of a complete song is apt to produce confusion when looking through a portfolio hurriedly; the searcher may throw aside as a stray leaf the very piece he or she is looking for. Many persons would put aside this song on account of this foolish arrangement.—Patrons and admirers of negro minstrelsy will find to their taste five songs, with the orthodox choruses as sung by the Haverley Minstrels. All five are fairly good specimens of their school. Concert givers may sing them in public when and where they please. "Hark, Baby, Hark!" is a tragical song of slave life, words by William Welch, music by J. J. Sawyer. "Old Kentucky Home" is of a more cheerful type; both words and music are by the above-named composer. A hideous portrait of a nigger attracts attention to "Mary's Gone with a Coon," written and composed by W. Kersands and J. J. Sawyer; this is quite a serio-comic song. "The Golden Wedding" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," written and composed by J. A. Bland, are of the usual sentimental type.

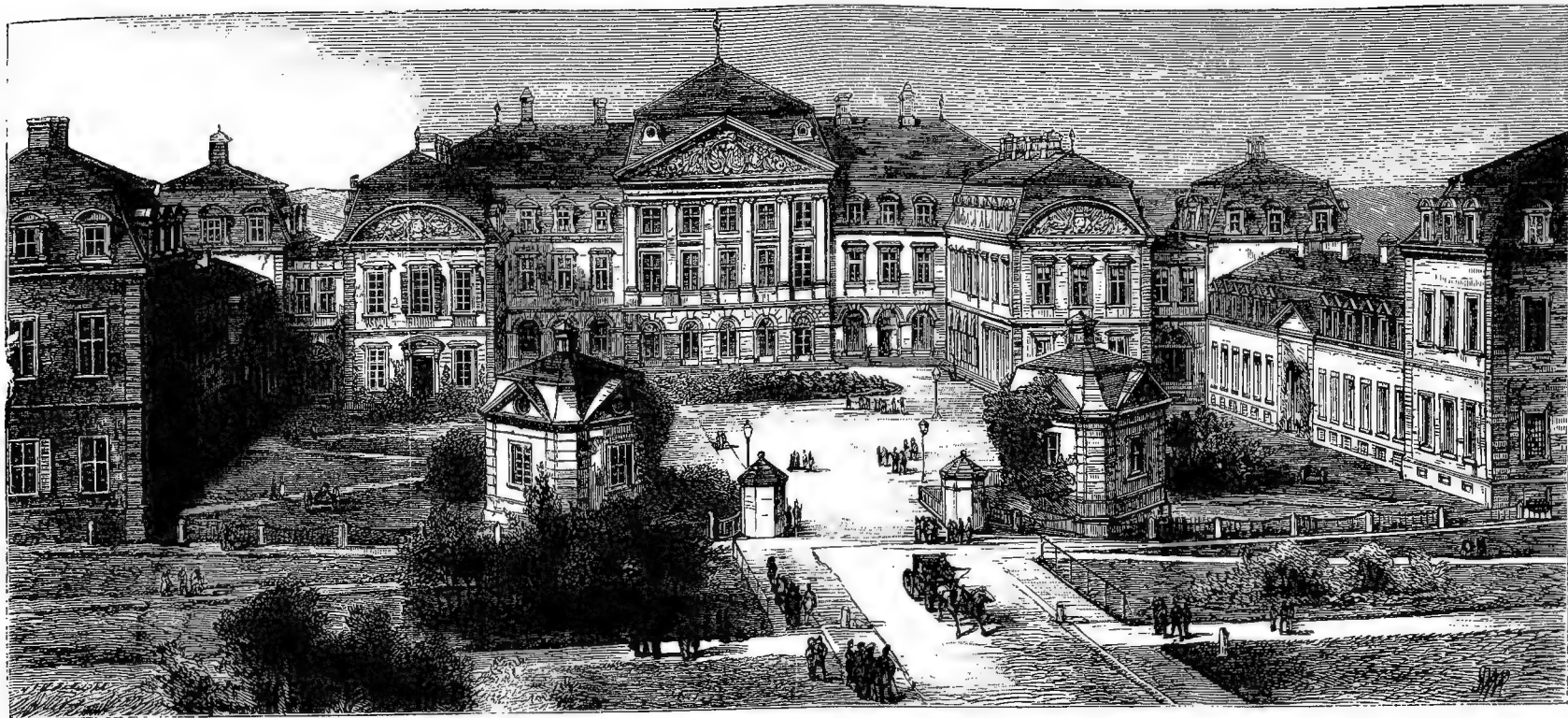
MESSRS. J. McDOWELL AND CO.—Four pianoforte pieces of more than ordinary merit, by G. Bachmann, are entitled respectively, "Valse Élégante," "Valse Brillante," "Chanson d'Autrefois," and "La Catarina," a *mazurka de salon*. These four pieces are arranged as duets.—Monsieur C. Gounod wrote a "Chant National" for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, where it made its mark. Alfred le Beau has transcribed it in a musicianly manner for the pianoforte, both as a solo and as a duet.—"The Halleluia," a *valse fanfare*, by G. Lamothes, is spirited and attractive, arranged as a solo and a duet.—"Die Veilchen Waltzes," by Ch. Fürstner, and "Les Astres," by A. Etterlen, are equally good specimens of German compositions; the time is well marked.

MESSRS. W. MARSHALL AND CO.—A song of the sea, vigorous and stirring, is "Jim o' the Jetty," words by Knight Summers; music by G. Hubie-Newcombe. This song, published in F and A flat, will be a sure encore at a people's concert, especially at the seaside.—Three songs, written and composed by W. M. Hutchinson, are "Tell Me, O Sweetheart," the words pretty, the music but feeble; "He is Coming," a domesticated narrative song; and "Ehren on the Rhine," which is evidently his favourite production, for not only has he published it in four keys and as a vocal duet, but also as a waltz. All these arrangements are pretty, but there is nothing extraordinary in the melody to merit such repetition.



1. Camp on the Wami River.—2. Our Guide.—3. Shooting Hippopotami.—4. Hippo Charging Steam Launch.—5. Giraffes.—6. Landing Hippopotamus.—7. Wildebeests.
8. Aground.

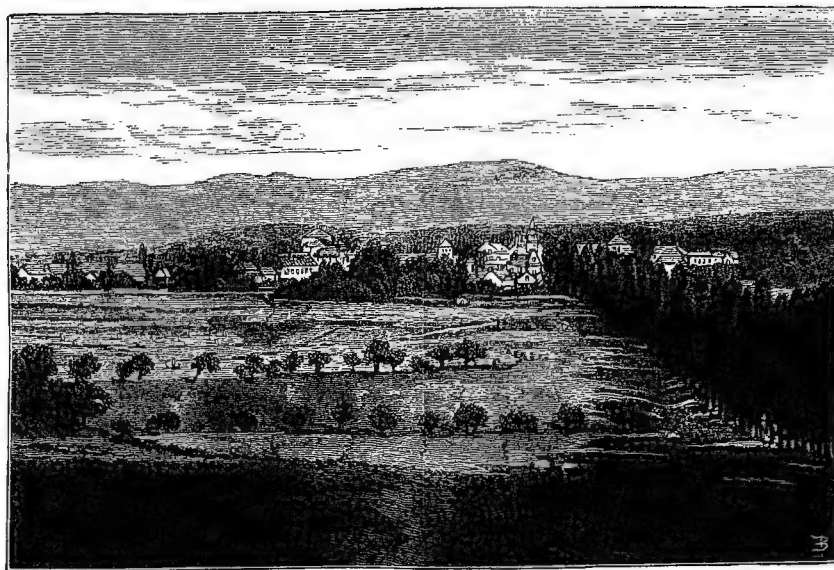
A CRUISE IN THE "LANCASHIRE WITCH," I.—WAMI RIVER, ZANZIBAR



THE PALACE OF AROlsen, RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALDECK-PYRMONT



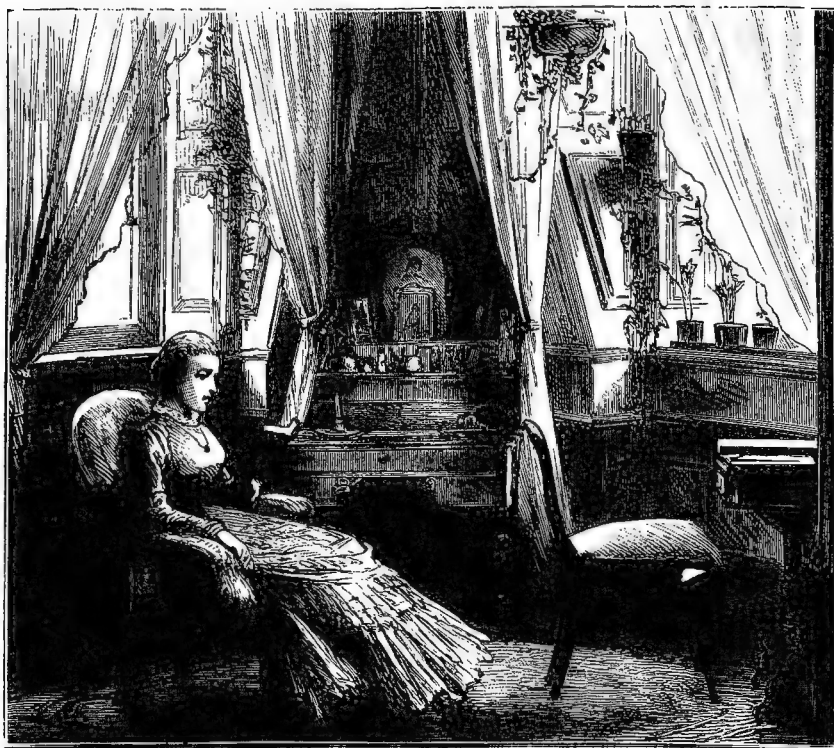
GEORGE VICTOR, PRINCE OF WALDECK-PYRMONT,
FATHER OF THE PRINCESS HELENA



GENERAL VIEW OF AROlsen



THE PRINCESS OF WALDECK-PYRMONT,
MOTHER OF THE PRINCESS HELENA



THE PRINCESS HELENA'S BOUDOIR



A STREET IN AROlsen

THE BETROTHAL OF PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY



FRANCE.—The various receptions held by M. Paul Bert in his new capacity of Minister of Public Worship and of Education have been watched with considerable curiosity and interest by all parties. His most noteworthy utterance was to his subordinates in the Ministry of Public Worship where he laid down the lines of the policy which he intends to pursue. He declared that a Minister of Worship should be neither religious nor anti-religious, as his office was merely that of a "police of worship, to supervise the execution of the laws governing the relations of the Church with the State." Thus he will devote himself to the strict enforcement of the Concordat and to the hewing down of the various supplementary decrees and ordinances which the Church, "taking advantage of events, sometimes of national disasters, and always of governmental weakness, has succeeded in placing over the original contract laws." Adding significantly that "we look upon the Concordat as the surest guarantee against the Catholic Church, which is always going ahead," he repudiated the idea of proposing the formation of a national clergy—"a dream of Bonaparte's, of which many traces were found in the work he did, such, for instance, as the Napoleon Catechism. We do not wish to turn the Church into an instrument of the Government, nor its Ministers into a sort of sacred gendarmerie, charged with reclaiming souls to the bosom of the Imperial dynasty." He concluded by disowning any intention to meddle in the relations of the priests themselves. His speech is exceedingly instructive, as it foreshadows the paring-down of all the numerous and important privileges which successive Governments have accorded to the Church, which will thus be reduced from a great political factor to a mere private association—connected with the State by name, it is true, but more for the sake of being kept within stringent bounds than from any regard to its value or usefulness to the nation. There has been little else of political interest, and it has been semi-officially announced that, after the Chamber has voted the credit for the new Ministers and the Tunisian expedition, Parliament will be prorogued to enable the Government to consider the various measures which the Cabinet stands committed to bring before the Chamber. Foremost among these is the proposed Revision of the Constitution; but this the *Temps* now tells us is likely to be less Senatorial than Parliamentary and Ministerial. *Scrutin de liste* and the curtailment of the Senate's control over financial matters will undoubtedly be the foremost of M. Gambetta's constitutional reforms. The thirteen thousand municipal delegates who are to elect the new Senators next January were chosen on Sunday; and the result shows a net gain of nineteen seats for the Republicans. Possibly this may modify M. Gambetta's ultimate plans.

In PARIS it is interesting to note that the first preparations for the great celebration of the centenary of the Republic in 1889 are being made. The Versailles Court is being fitted up as a memorial of the historical sitting, while in the provinces Celebration Societies are being formed and lectures organised. An official step has also been taken by the appointment of a Commission, with M. Paul Bert as president, for studying the state of education between 1789 and the Consulate. Archives and documents of the highest interest are expected to be brought forward and published by the Commission. M. Jules Simon has re-entered journalism as editor of the *Gaulois*. He intends to combat M. Bert's anti-Clerical campaign.

TUNIS is essentially quiet just now, and in the capital the chief incident has been the consecration of a new church by the Archbishop of Algiers. The Arabs still, however, continue to make occasional risings in the outlying towns and villages, but the French are adopting the most stringent retaliatory measures. For instance the village of Menzel, near Gabes, having refused to submit, was burnt to the ground; while at Hammamet, a shot having been fired in the direction of the French encampment, the commanding officer imposed a fine of 40*l.* per day until the offender should be caught, and then arrested on suspicion a gardener employed by the British Consular Agent, and shot him. His head was then hung in the archway of the town gate, *pour encourager les autres*. General Forgemol and his column have left Gafsa, and have marched further southwards to the Djerid district.

In ALGIERS M. Tirman has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, but his jurisdiction is to be exclusively civil, and the military authority, which was invested in M. Albert Grévy, is to be transferred to General Saussier.

GERMANY.—There have been some sharp Parliamentary passages of arms this week, and Prince Bismarck has once more spoken out after his heavy dragoon fashion, rating the Deputies as though they were rebellious recruits, and telling them that he did not serve them, but their monarch. On Monday, while advocating the incorporation of unwilling Hamburg into the German Customs Union, he declared that "so long as he was compelled to act, he would endeavour to consolidate the Empire by every justifiable means." He reminded the House that there were very few States which had entered the German Union of their own accord, and considered that the Government, from its position, "was able to afford a better guarantee for the real consolidation of the Constitution than Parliament itself." As the Government is practically Prince Bismarck, it was worthy of his characteristic modesty to assert this. On Tuesday again, during the second reading of the Budget, Prince Bismarck dwelt forcibly upon the personal share which in Germany the Emperor took in the conduct of political affairs. "Germany was not to be governed after the English pattern. The conduct of affairs in Germany was in the hands of the Emperor, and the Chancellor was the Sovereign's responsible adviser, and so he would continue to be." Herr Richter, who has been the Chancellor's chief opponent throughout, retorted that the Hohenzollerns had no liking for the domination of Major-Domos, and that the Crown Prince would maintain complete independence in his dealings with the Imperial Chancellor. Of course if Prince Bismarck's theory of whatever the Chancellor advises the Emperor is right, notwithstanding the outspoken verdict of the whole country, as manifested by the elections, there is an end of all Parliamentary Government, and why have a Reichstag at all? However, if we are to believe Prince Bismarck's assertion at his recent Parliamentary reception, he contemplates no serious conflict with the Reichstag this Session, as the Bills announced in the Imperial Message are not to be brought forward immediately.

Indeed, from the tone of Prince Bismarck's speech on Wednesday, there is little doubt that a Clerical Conservative majority has been formed. In replying to an interpellation respecting the negotiations between the Government and the Vatican the Chancellor stated that the matter regarded Prussia more than Germany, as Prussia intended to send a representative to the Papal Court. Should, however, Imperial interests require such a step, a German representative would be appointed. Being naturally twitted with having changed his policy since 1874, he attributed his action then to the persistence of his Ministerial colleagues in introducing the Civil Marriage Bill. The *Cultur Kampf*, therefore, may now be considered at an end, especially as the Chancellor declared that Germany now stood in the most amicable relations with the present tenant of the Romish Chair. The Emperor is better, and has driven out in an open carriage, and has likewise been to the Opera.—The new French Ambassador

is M. de Courcel, the Director of the Political Department in the French Foreign Office.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.—Another cloud has arisen in the ever-changing Eastern horizon—a threatened controversy between Austria and Roumania respecting the vexed question of navigation of the Danube. In King Charles's Speech from the Throne on Monday he spoke very decidedly on the subject, declaring the "vital interests" of the nation to be bound up in that great channel of communication, and that it would be a duty "not to enter into a combination the effect of which would be to surrender to a single Power the preponderant influence over the navigation from the Iron Gates to Galatz." Insisting vigorously upon the necessity for the "absolute freedom of the Danube, at least in Roumanian waters," he concluded by significantly remarking that "we are at present, as we shall be in the future, prepared for any sacrifice in order to secure in every respect entirely free navigation." Such decided language has created considerable surprise and no little indignation at Vienna, where the whole speech is looked upon as inspired by Austria, and Roumania's attitude is looked upon as inspired by France. Thus the *Allgemeine Zeitung* warns the Roumanians that no protection of their friends can save them from Austria's natural preponderance. "They will discover that the staff which they intend to lean upon will break in their hands." No official notice has yet been taken of the incident, but it is not improbable that the Austrian Cabinet may retort by closing the frontier to Roumanian cattle, on the pretext of the prevalence of the cattle plague.

At CONSTANTINOPLE finance is still the all-absorbing topic. The Bondholders' delegates and the Turkish Commissioners have not yet wholly achieved their "satisfactory conclusion." This, it is said, has been somewhat delayed by the action of the Russian Indemnity Commission, whose interests are not precisely identical with those of the older creditors of Turkey. The annual interest the Russians require is 480,000*l.*, but they offer to reduce this sum—but not the capital amount—if really tangible security be given. With regard to the Bondholders, the Porte has assented to the principle of the tobacco monopoly.

RUSSIA.—Another attempt at assassination, this time the victim being General Tcherevin, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, and Chief of the Special Guard to ensure the safety of the Emperor. A young man had requested a private interview, and on being shown into the room, pointed a revolver at the General, who, however, courageously closed with him. The pistol exploded, but only grazed the General's hand. The man was named Nicholas Sankoesky, and is of noble birth. It has since been stated that he intended to shoot General Ignatieff, who had only just left. He arrived at St. Petersburg with a companion, named Melnikoff, who has since been arrested. Concurrent with this attempt there is a general renewal of the Nihilist agitation, and rumour is busy with the discovery of new journals, fresh printing-presses, and treasonable plots in the palace precincts. There is equally a revival of official despotism. The papers are more muzzled than ever, trials are now held with closed doors, neither sentence nor verdict being allowed to transpire, the telegrams of correspondents are delayed, and the situation of social affairs is not a whit better now under General Ignatieff's rule than under that of General Melnikoff ten months ago.

In South Russia there is a revival of the anti-Semitic agitation, the latest victim being Sarah Bernhardt, who has been playing at Podmoloczyska, in the *Dame aux Camelias*. While driving home stones were thrown at her carriage, and next day a riot occurred on the pretext that "Sarah the Jewess plundered the people," windows were smashed, and the Jewish houses threatened with plunder.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—Ameer Abdurrahman is still outside Candahar, and is preparing for his march on Herat. He appears to have some difficulty with his generals in apportioning the governorships of Candahar and Herat. Both cities are reported quiet, and trade seems to be reviving, a Herat caravan having arrived at Candahar.

From India proper the chief news items are the reduction of the artillery batteries from eighty-eight to seventy-seven, and the commencement of two new State railway lines as protection against famine. The tea crop this year amounts to 47,500,000*lbs.*, of which 46,000,000*lbs.* will be available for exportation to England.

UNITED STATES.—The trial of Guiteau still proceeds, but there is very little of interest to chronicle. The prisoner continues to interrupt everybody, and to contradict judge and counsel alike. Various witnesses have been brought forward to testify to his insanity. Guiteau on Monday, alluding to the thanksgiving service of the Rev. Ward Beecher, vigorously denounced that divine, and on Monday abused his brother, John Guiteau, who stated that he believed the "prisoner had surrendered to the Devil through egotism. Being a free agent he was morally responsible for his crime." Guiteau was then himself sworn as a witness, and on Tuesday narrated his life from his earliest recollection, becoming at times very voluble. On Wednesday Guiteau compared his case to the Apostle Paul, saying, "I strove to frighten the world just as Paul did. I had no money and no friend. I had just about as rough a time as the Apostle Paul." He then recounted his endeavours to obtain a post from General Garfield, adding, however, that "his getting or not getting office had nothing whatever to do with my removing the President—that was an act of inspiration done as a political necessity. I was urged by the Divine Presence." He made various similar blasphemous statements, one being that "the Lord wanted me to do it to advertise my book," and said he felt happy when he was lodged in gaol, because, "Thank God, all was over." Twenty-one insanity experts are closely watching Guiteau, and the general opinion is that his mind is decidedly affected.

The National Tariff Convention, an important gathering of American Protectionists, has been meeting at New York.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. Sendall's nomination as Lieutenant-Governor continues to excite strong expressions of dissatisfaction in Natal, as it is feared the British Cabinet intends to subordinate the Natal Government to that of Cape Colony. The Natal Government, in order to induce the Government to reconsider the appointment, has offered to increase the salary from 2,500*l.* to 4,000*l.* if a full Resident Governor were appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In HUNGARY Agram has again been visited by earthquakes.—In SWITZERLAND, the unfortunate village of Elm is threatened with complete destruction by the fall of the nearest peak, the Risikoff. Accordingly the peak is to be bombarded, in order that the huge mass of rock may fall on the other side, away from the village.



THE Queen has entertained a number of visitors at Windsor since her return. At the end of last week the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, her Majesty's nephew, lunched with the Queen, who entertained at dinner the British Ministers at Lisbon and Brussels. On Saturday Princess Beatrice came up to town, lunched with the ex-Empress Eugénie, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concert, returning afterwards to Windsor, where the Duke and

Duchess of Connaught arrived on a visit. Next morning the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where the Rev. Hugh Pearson preached; while in the evening the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley and the Rev. H. Pearson joined the Royal party at dinner. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught returned to Bagshot on Monday morning, and in the evening her Majesty gave a dinner party, at which Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, Sir Henry and Lady Elliot, and Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister to Japan, were the chief guests. On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which Earls Spencer and Sydney and Sir W. Harcourt were present, and Her Majesty formally signified her consent to Prince Leopold's marriage. Subsequently the Queen gave audiences to Lord Spencer and Sir W. Harcourt, and to the Marquis of Northampton on his return from investing the King of Spain with the Order of the Garter, while the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne lunched with Her Majesty. Prince Leopold arrived in the evening, and on Wednesday Mr. Gladstone dined at the Castle. The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to pay a short visit to town within the next few days to see the ex-Empress Eugénie; while on Wednesday Her Majesty will invest Lord Dalhousie with the Order of the Thistle. The Court will leave for Osborne about the 18th or 19th inst. The Queen has purchased a black-and-white study by Miss C. Wood, of the Bloomsbury Female School of Art, winner of Her Majesty's Scholarship.

The Prince of Wales joined the Princess and daughters at Sandringham on Saturday after visiting the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. The Prince had magnificent sport in the preserves during his stay, some 1,000 head of game being killed during the last day's shooting at Clipstone, while he visited the seat of Earl Manvers, Thoresby Hall, and Clumber House, the Duke of Newcastle's residence. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and their daughters attended Divine Service at St. Mary Magdalene's, where Canon Duckworth preached, and on Monday the Prince went out shooting with the gentlemen of the party, who have assembled this week at Sandringham to keep the Princess's birthday. Thursday was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Princess's birth, which was to be kept with the usual honours, the wives and children of the workpeople and labourers on the estate having their annual tea, while a tenants' ball was to be given last (Friday) night. The Prince and Princess visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at Longleat Park next Tuesday, and though their stay will be quite private, the neighbouring towns will be decorated in their honour. A county bill will be given on Friday.—The Prince will be again nominated for the office of Worshipful Grand Master of English Freemasons at the next meeting of Grand Lodge on Wednesday.—During their recent visit to Fiji with the Detached Squadron Princes Albert Victor and George were present at a grand meeting of the native chiefs, whose spokesman, the Vani Valu, welcomed the Princes, and offered them a present, which was suitably acknowledged by Prince Albert-Victor. The Princes stayed at Government House, and on Sunday attended Divine Service at a Native Christian Church. They will not come home till next February, but will part company with the Detached Squadron at Hong Kong, and return in the *Bacchante*, via the Suez Canal. On their way home the Princes will probably visit such places in the Mediterranean as they have not seen in their previous cruise.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been entertaining a shooting-party at Eastwell Park.—The Duke of Connaught will be present on Tuesday at the distribution of prizes by Sir Garnet Wolseley to the London Irish Rifle Volunteer Brigade.—Prince Leopold returned home from Germany on Tuesday afternoon, crossing by special steamer from Calais to Dover. On Wednesday night he presided at the 217th Anniversary Festival of the Scottish Corporation, the Duke of Edinburgh also being present. Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise left Inverary Castle on Saturday, stayed till Monday with Earl and Countess Percy at Alnwick Castle, and then came up to town, while on Wednesday they attended the opening of the Smoke-Abatement Exhibition at South Kensington, the Marquis being one of the speakers.

The Empress of Austria will probably pay another hunting visit to Cheshire next January, and will again stay at Combermere Abbey.



THE BISHOPRIC OF NEWCASTLE.—The Bishop of Durham announces that Mr. John William Pease, banker, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is a member of the Society of Friends, has presented to the Committee of the Newcastle Bishopric Fund the mansion known as Benwell Towers, as the Palace for the proposed See. The building, which is valued at 12,000*l.*, is situated about two miles from Newcastle, on the site of an old Border tower, which was the summer residence of the Priors of Tynemouth. "It remains for Churchmen," says the Bishop of Durham, "to show their sense of their munificence by making proper sacrifices for the immediate erection of the See and its endowment on a scale commensurate with this gift."

RITUALISM.—At a Synod of the clergy of the Diocese of Manchester, held on Friday last week in the Cathedral, the Bishop of Manchester read an "episcopal admonition," calling upon them not to exceed in public worship in the churches the limits of Ritual now practised, or which might be hereafter practised or allowed in the Cathedral itself; charging all who have gone beyond those limits to reduce their Ritual accordingly; and further directing that no alteration in or addition to the existing or accustomed Ritual of any church be made, except so far as may be necessary to bring such Ritual within the prescribed limits, without the consent and sanction of the Bishop. His lordship, in reply to a question, said that the main points on which the Ritualistic controversy turned were the use of vestments, the mixed chalice, and lighted candles, none of which were allowed in the Cathedral, and he remarked that of the 480 parishes in the diocese, there were not ten in which the usages went beyond what he professed personally to lay down as limits. He also pointed out that in these exceptional cases it was not merely the use of questionable ornaments that was complained of, but the increasing growth of new and strange ceremonies which accompanied their use.—Mr. Charles Wood, the President of the English Church Union, has written a letter to *The Times* commenting upon this admonition. He says that the Bishop seeks, under ecclesiastical disguise, to establish the authority of the Privy Council and Lord Penance over the Church; but it must be understood, once for all, that a large body of clergy and laity will refuse to acknowledge this, under whatever form it may be proposed to them. They will not be cajoled into surrendering up the rights and liberties of the Church of England, her sacred ceremonies, and her prescribed Ritual into the hands of the Privy Council at the bidding, not of a Synod, for that is no Synod in which the Presbyters are forbidden to speak, but of a Bishop, who has so little regard for the glory of God and the law of his Church, that at the very time when he seeks to suppress the prescribed Ritual of the Prayer Book he expressly excepts from the operation of his ordinances those who fall short of the standard he seeks to impose upon what he considers the

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unpopular section of his clergy.—The Bishop has also received another protest from a number of Low Churchmen, who declined on conscientious grounds to take part in the Synod above referred to.

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.—At a meeting of Old Rugbeians, held last week at Willis's Rooms under the presidency of Mr. G. J. Goschen, a variety of suggestions were made as to the form which the proposed Rugby Memorial to Dean Stanley should take. It was ultimately agreed that a monument should be erected in the chapel, and that the surplus funds (if any) should be devoted to putting up a window in Westminster Abbey.

THE CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY has issued a circular, signed by Lord Shaftesbury as President, appealing for funds to meet the increasing liabilities of this Society, which now exceed its income by about 10,000*l.* per annum.

THE BAPTIST COLLEGE AT PONTYPOOL.—Eight of the rebellious senior students having apologised for their insubordination, and promised better behaviour in future, have been reinstated; and the other ten, who have also expressed their regret, will be readmitted after the Christmas vacation.



THE long-announced revival of Mr. Tom Taylor's *Plot and Passion* at the HAYMARKET Theatre has unfortunately not fulfilled all the expectations of the patrons of this house, or of the admirers of that neatly-constructed and interesting little drama. Something should, of course, be allowed for the difficulty of satisfying spectators who have a vivid recollection of the performance of this play at the time of its first production at the Olympic Theatre twenty-eight years ago. Old playgoers are, perhaps, the most incorrigible of all classes of praisers of past times and "castigators and censors of youth;" they take an especial pride in remembering what younger frequenters of the theatres are necessarily unable to remember; and naturally their reminiscences of days when their enjoyment of such pleasures was fresher and keener will be all in favour of the plays and players of the past. Yet there is no room to doubt that the performance of the part of Desmarts, the obsequious agent, yet secret enemy and rival of Fouché, the Emperor Napoleon's police minister, was really a very striking and original piece of acting. On this point contemporary criticisms are entirely in accord with the old playgoers' impressions; nor are those authorities much less enthusiastic regarding the impersonation by Mrs. Stirling of Marie de Fontanges, the lady whose love for play—a prevailing passion of those times—places her in the power of Fouché, who compels her to enact the part of spy, and even to employ her fascinations of mind and person in winning confidences only to betray them. The leading incident of the story is one which can scarcely fail in skilful hands to excite interest; and it is well calculated to give rise to a thoroughly dramatic play of passion and conflict of emotions. The impulsive young gentleman of fortune, Henri de Neuville, who has written attacks on Fouché and rendered himself a dangerous enemy of the Empire, has for a moment allowed himself to fall into Fouché's grasp, but he has contrived by the underhanded manoeuvres of Desmarts to escape to Prague. There is nothing left but to despatch the lovely Marie de Fontanges thither, charged with the mission of winning him back to Paris and his ruin. A pretty little love idyl follows. Time passes pleasantly in Prague; Henri and Marie linger till the affair seems ripening; but Madame de Fontanges is not wholly destitute of good feeling. The young man interests her. It is the old story—*dum capivimus capivimus*—while seeking to involve the young Creole in the trammels of love she becomes herself genuinely enamoured. It is easy to understand how such an actress as Mrs. Stirling was in her prime could touch the feelings of the spectators by her piteous pleading to the hardened monster and man of the world to spare her lover, and, above all, to spare her from the horror of being exposed to him as a spy, who would have betrayed him to his enemy. But though the reputation of that performance was in some degree unfortunate for the Haymarket Company, there was reasonable ground for hoping that it would prove successful; nor can we exactly say that it has been a failure. There was, however, unquestionably a certain tameness in the performance—a want of power to lay hold of the sympathies of the audience, of which we suspect that the performers were no less sensible than the spectators themselves. Mr. Bancroft's Fouché is altogether too mild and inoffensive a personage; and Mr. Arthur Cecil—admirable actor as he is—fails to portray the complex attributes of Desmarts in harmonious proportions. The crafty, ambitious, plotting rogue who fawns on his employer while he betrays him, and is yet capable of an absorbing passion for the lovely Marie de Fontanges, is hardly more than an arbitrary and conventional personage of the stage; yet Mr. Robson was able to endow him with a very impressive reality, and assuredly he interested the spectator in Desmarts's hopeless love. This is just what Mr. Cecil does not do. The best acting in the performance is that between Mr. Conway as Henri, and Miss Ada Cavendish, who made her first appearance, after a long absence from London, in the part of Marie de Fontanges. Praise is also due to Mr. Pinero's performance of the part of De Cevennes. The objection that this gentleman does not present the well-bred self-possession of a typical French noble is almost as little to the purpose as if it were said that Mr. Irving's Eugene Aram does not conduct himself after the fashion of rustic Dominic Sampsons. The answer is that De Cevennes is not intended for a type of French nobility; and that Mr. Pinero plays the part in the spirit of the text. A fine scene is provided for the second act, representing an old chateau in Prague, with a view of the Moldau and the famous bridge of sixteen arches. In the other scene in the house of Madame de Fontanges the management have missed an opportunity of representing the quaint classical affectation in furniture and decoration peculiar to the First Empire.

Mrs. Bancroft has no part in Mr. Tom Taylor's drama; but, on the other hand, this delightful actress occupies a conspicuous place in the after-piece—a little sketch founded on *Zolotte*, by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, in which Madame Chaumont appeared here some time since. The title of the English piece, *The Lesson*, has a double significance, as the popular actress, who is supposed to come to give the lady of rank "a lesson" in the art of acting, ends by administering to her a sharp rebuke on the discovery of a flirtation between the lady and her visitor's fickle husband. All this, however, is of no great moment. *The Lesson* amused, because Mr. Burnand's dialogue, which is almost entirely of his own invention, is clever and humorous, and, above all, because Mrs. Bancroft, in the character of "Kate Reeves, of the Theatre Royal," favours her audience with some amusing samples of burlesque and low comedy acting, with a well-understood reference to the performances of her early days at the Strand Theatre. All this drollery, if not very refined, was harmless enough; and it provoked genuine merriment.

After being closed for several weeks for re-decoration and some structural alterations, the ALHAMBRA was to reopen this evening (Saturday) with an English version of *La Biche au Bois*, under the title of the *Black Crook*. The Lord Chamberlain having required the directors of the Alhambra to make a fireproof division between the stage and the auditorium, advantage has been taken to make

various improvements in the theatre, not the least of which is a widening of the proscenium, and a raising of the seats on the ground floor, by means of which a much better view is obtained. The theatre has been newly and sumptuously furnished. The dome is illuminated by the electric light.

A trifle called *Marriage Bells* has been produced at the VAUDEVILLE by way of introductory piece. It is a comedieta by Mr. Herbert Gough, which tells a simple little domestic story with some degree of dramatic skill. The leading performers engaged in it are Miss Alma Murray, Miss J. G. Grahame, and Mr. J. R. Crauford. The principal piece in the programme at this house is still Mr. Sims's *Halfway House*, which has now reached the half-way stage towards that hundredth performance which is generally held, though not always correctly, to denote a genuine success. It is followed by a new farcical operetta from the French, called *The Girl He Left Behind Him*, which was produced there on Monday evening. Enjoying the advantage of the services of Mr. Thorne, Miss Kate Phillips, and other popular performers, the little piece was well received. The music is furnished by Mr. Max Schröter.

Mr. David James has been asked to take an engagement at the COURT Theatre, where the management are, we believe, anxious that this most amusing actor should play a part in a forthcoming version, by Mr. Burnand, of *Le Mari de la Débutante*. As yet Mr. James has not sent what the immortal Middlewick would have called his "ultimatum;" but there is, we understand, a difficulty in the way arising from the terms of his partnership with Mr. Thorne in the management of Vaudeville Theatre.

Mr. Oscar Wilde has, for some unexplained reason, suddenly determined to withdraw his drama of Russian life called *Vera; or, the Nihilists*, which has been publicly announced for production at a *matinée* at the ADELPHI Theatre.

Mr. Byron denies the statement that he is engaged with Mr. Reece in writing a burlesque of *Youth* for the ROYALTY. The Christmas piece at the latter house will be his extravaganza called *Orpheus and Eurydice*, re-written for the occasion.

M. Sardou's latest play, which is called *Odette*, is now officially announced as in preparation in the form of an English version, at the HAYMARKET Theatre.



KENSINGTON POPULAR CONCERTS.—Mr. Ridley Prentice sends us an explanatory letter with reference to the general management of his "Kensington Popular Concerts." The letter would occupy more space than we have at disposal. Nor is its publication in our columns necessary. It has appeared already in the *Musical World*, for whose special readers it of course possesses a home interest. The excellent aim of these suburban entertainments has been generally admitted. To provide a harmless and civilising entertainment for the poorer classes, at charges proportionate to their means, and to afford opportunities for young and untied artists to make a *debut* in public, was their avowed intention, and the deservedly reputed name of Mr. Ridley Prentice, one of those whose professional careers have done most credit to the method of instruction adopted at our Royal Academy of Music, which has sent forth so many professors able and willing to practise the art for good, is a safe guarantee that the object will be scrupulously borne in mind. So long as the "Kensington Popular Concerts" are made remunerative, without the gratuitous aid of recognised artists, so long will every impartial amateur wish them continued and increasing prosperity. Their aim is highly praiseworthy, and the time and labour—labour of love, it is true—devoted to their administration and well-doing by Mr. Ridley Prentice and his coadjutors, cannot be too warmly eulogised.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Owing to the temporary indisposition of Mlle. Janotha, Miss Agnes Zimmermann took that clever pianist's place at a recent Monday Concert, playing the first of Mendelssohn's three Caprices (A minor), dedicated to his friend Karl Klingemann, and associating herself with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti in the D minor trio of Schumann. No more welcome substitute could have been chosen. A Royal Academy student, by the way, Miss Zimmermann, instead of going abroad to learn her art, learnt and studied under English professors, and—like Sterndale Bennett, and years later, Arabella Goddard—went abroad to find her proficiency everywhere cordially recognised. Mr. Charles Hallé, too, has returned once more—greeted with a warmth due to an artist who, from the beginning, in 1859, has been one of the solid pillars of Mr. Arthur Chappell's long since self-sustaining concerts. As solo Mr. Hallé played the C minor sonata of Beethoven, Op. 111—last of the glorious series, and not the least admirable, as all the world knows; besides joining Herr Straus and Signor Piatti in the great B flat trio of Schubert, about which Schumann (as about its companion E flat, Op. 100) wrote in such ecstatic terms. On Monday evening the famous Septet of Beethoven was played (35th time), producing the same effect as ever, MM. Hollander (a recent acquisition of value), Zerbin, Clinton, Wendland, Wotton, Piatti, and Reynolds (violin, viola, clarinet, bassoon, horn, violoncello, and double bass) being the executants. This masterpiece, dedicated to Maria Thérèse, wife of Francis I. of Austria, has, thanks to the Popular Concerts, become a household word with our musical amateurs, and no wonder; familiarity with such works, instead of breeding contempt, only more and more augments respect and admiration.

WAIFS.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, after all, seems bent upon devoting his theatre to operatic performances.—The new Leipzig concert-room for the performance of chamber-music was opened on the 20th ult. with a "midnight concert," under the direction of Herr Reinecke, conductor at the Gewandhaus. Herr Seitz, well known in the Saxon capital, is the administrator.—It is said that Herr August Schott, erewhile Mr. Carl Rosa's Rienzi, engaged by that indefatigable manager as Wagnerian tenor for his early spring season, is pledged to Herr Maurice Strakosch for a tour in America.—Anton Rubinstein is to direct the first three concerts of the Imperial Russian Musical Society at Moscow.—Joseph Joachim, according to the Berlin papers, is expected at St. Petersburg, to give concerts in January. It is to be hoped that this may not interfere with his promised appearance at our "Popular Concerts" in the month following.—At Tilsit the first of a series of "Subscription Concerts" was "inaugurated" with Handel's *Judas Maccabæus*.—Dresden seems to be less familiar with Schubert's church music than other cities (London included). His Mass in E flat, his latest composition of the kind, is announced as having been given at the Court Roman Catholic Church, creating an impression so profound as to warrant a belief that this "newly-found treasure" may be speedily heard again.—Mlle. Marie Krebs has been playing with great success at Stuttgart.—At the last Philharmonic Concert in Pesth Johannes Brahms played his new pianoforte concerto (for which amateurs and professors here are on the tiptoe of expectation), besides conducting his "Akademische" overture, introduced last year by Mr. Manns at one of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts.—The accounts of Abbé Liszt's indisposition are as conflicting as those of Adelina Patti's doings in the United States. In the latter case it is as well to clear the horizon of "interviewers" before forming any opinion that can be substantiated by actual fact.



SIR GEORGE BRAMWELL, who very recently resigned office as Lord Justice of Appeal, was on Monday entertained at a farewell banquet given in his honour in the Hall of the Inner Temple. The Attorney-General presided, and amongst those present were the Lord Chief Justice and a number of other judges, the Home Secretary and several other members of the Government, and about 300 members of the Bar, the Hall being filled to its utmost capacity. Sir George Bramwell, in responding to the toast of the evening, said that throughout his official career it had always been a labour of love to him to do his best according to his ability, and in such a way as to be acceptable to those who had to practice before him. He could not recall a single instance of unpleasantness, except that once a very old and dear friend (here he looked hard at Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C.) had provoked him so much that he actually threatened to commit him; and who, when subsequently asked by him what he would have done in that event, had promptly replied, "Moved for my own discharge." The office of a judge was one of great dignity, and its duties ought to be performed anxiously and carefully. A judge had great opportunities of doing good, and also of doing harm; he should listen patiently to the causes which came before him, so that even the defeated suitor might see and understand that he had been impartially dealt with. In criminal cases, good might often be done by speaking kindly to the offender; but there were exceptions, as in a case where his own exhortation to a culprit to repent and mend his ways, was interrupted by the query, "How much?" Lord Coleridge responded for "The Bench," and the Attorney-General for "The Bar."

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday, in the Queen's Bench Division, the persons convicted during the summer assizes of corrupt practices at the Parliamentary elections for Sandwich and Macclesfield were brought up for judgment before Justices Denman, Hawkins, and Bowen. Mr. Justice Denman, after addressing the defendants at some length, sentenced them—Messrs. May and Mair (Macclesfield) to nine months' imprisonment; Messrs. Edwards and Olds (Sandwich) to six months'; four others to three months'; and two others to two months'; directing that all the defendants should be treated, not as "first-class," but as ordinary misdoers.

THE POST OFFICE JEWEL ROBBERY.—The value of the jewels stolen from the Hatton Garden Post Office is now stated at about 40,000*l.* The police acknowledge that they have no clue, and the thieves will probably escape punishment altogether, unless one of their number should "peach."

SCOTT v. SAMPSON.—Application has been made to Justices Cave and Field in the Queen's Bench Division for a new trial in this case on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, excessive damages, the improper reception and rejection of evidence, and misdirection as to the nature of the libel. Their lordships reserved judgment.

BETTING IN PUBLIC HOUSES.—Mr. Cooke, the Marylebone magistrate, has decided that a casual bet between stranger and stranger at the bar of a public house is not an offence against the Betting Act, which prohibits the "use" of a place for betting. He, however, expressed his regret at being compelled to come to such a conclusion, and granted a case for the superior Courts, remarking that the kind of betting proved was very demoralising, and it was very desirable that it should be suppressed.

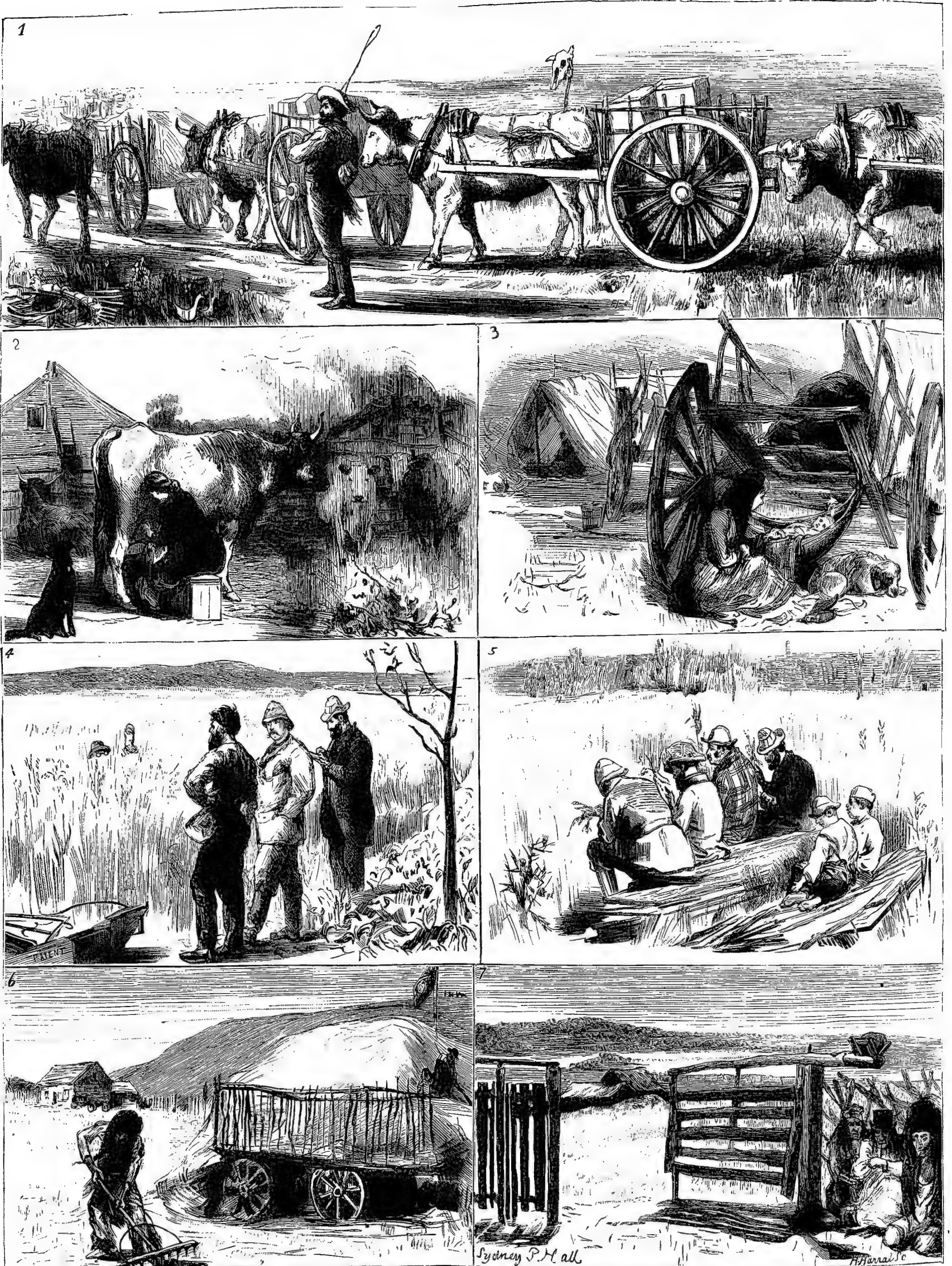
THE SALE OF POISONS.—At Maida Vale a gentleman named Amcotts has died through taking an overdose of "Hunter's solution of chloral," and the coroner's jury have appended to their verdict a recommendation of an alteration of the laws relating to the sale of poisons and patent medicines, so that they may not, as now, be procurable by any one without medical advice. The coroner expressed his intention of sending copies of this recommendation to the Home Office and to the societies interested in the alteration of the law.—At Poplar three young children have been poisoned in consequence of a mistake made by a doctor's assistant in using morphia in lieu of the proper ingredients when making up some teething powders. The verdict in each of these cases was "Death by misadventure," but the jury censured the assistant for not being more careful, and recommended the doctor to keep his poisons in bottles clearly distinguishable from all others.—At Birmingham a widow woman, who was in a despondent state in consequence of her poverty, has poisoned herself and one of her children with strong doses of strychnine, how obtained the report sayeth not.

AN ARMY PENSIONER, named Edward Halby, on Monday evening presented a pistol at Mr. Henry Crawley as he was leaving the Army and Navy Club, and immediately afterwards snapped the weapon in the face of a police inspector who had been called to arrest him. Fortunately the pistol, although loaded and capped, did not go off; but Halby has nevertheless been committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder. He at first said that he had a claim for 500*l.* on the War Office, and wanted to shoot some of the authorities, but afterwards declared that he had no intention of hurting any one.

AN ILLEGAL LOTTERY.—Powell and Cowen, the promoters of the "Monster Distribution of Works of Art," have been sentenced to three months' and two months' hard labour respectively as rogues and vagabonds. They pleaded guilty, but it was urged that being foreigners they were ignorant of the law, and also that the business was *bona fide*; it was, however, shown that the so-called valuable prizes were almost valueless.

"PEEP O' DAY" IN CHANCERY.—On Saturday Mr. Justice Chitty granted an injunction against Mr. Chatterton, restraining him from producing "Peep o' Day" at Sadler's Wells Theatre. This was done on the *ex-parte* application of Mr. French, who made an affidavit that the copyright belonged to him. On Monday, however, the same judge dissolved the injunction on learning that the play, which was Mr. Chatterton's sole property, had only been mortgaged to Mr. French, and adjourned the further consideration of the case until Friday (yesterday).

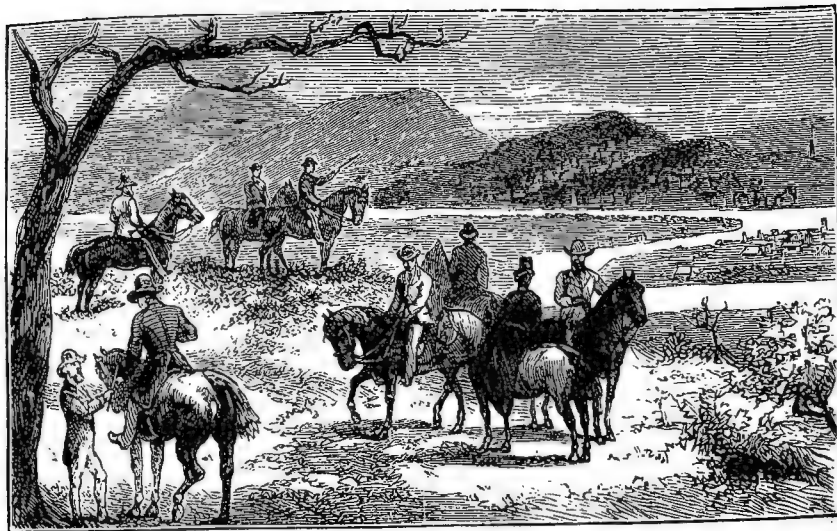
THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER.—The convict Lefroy was executed at Lewes Gaol on Tuesday. On the previous day lengthy and elaborate statements appeared in the papers to the effect that he had confessed, not only the murder of Mr. Gold, but also that of Lieutenant Roper, who was shot at Chatham in February last, and other crimes, the details of which were not given—statements which were probably made in the desperate hope that a respite would be ordered to give time for investigation. Later on, however, it was said that he had retracted his confession as to Lieutenant Roper; while it was also declared that he had never admitted himself guilty of the crime for which he was hanged. On this latter point a clear contradiction exists between the different accounts. The same confusion and contradiction appears in the various accounts of his behaviour immediately before execution, some saying that he "strode with a firm step to the gallows, and stepped bravely under the crossbeam;" whilst others spoke of his stumbling down in an agony of fear. On Thursday, several morning papers contained an "authorised" statement to the effect that he had fully confessed the murder of Mr. Gold, acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and expressed regret for having fabricated a



1. A Train of Red River Carts: Westward Ho! 2. Red River Pastorals: A Musquito "Smudge" at Mr. Brazier's Farm, Winnipeg.—3. A Freighter's Nursery on the Road to Silver Heights, Winnipeg.—4. Near Calgary—Mr. Glen's Oats: Dr. MacGregor Gauges the Height of the Straw.—5. Lord Lorne and Suite Count the Grains.—6. Bow River—Mr. McHugh's Indian Supply Farm: An Indian Farm-Labourer.—7. Mr. James Scott's Touchwood Hill Farm—Candidates for Honours: Messrs. Red Eagle, Massan, and "Going Round" (Indians).

IN THE GREAT NORTH-WEST WITH THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, XI.—FARMS AND FREIGHTERS

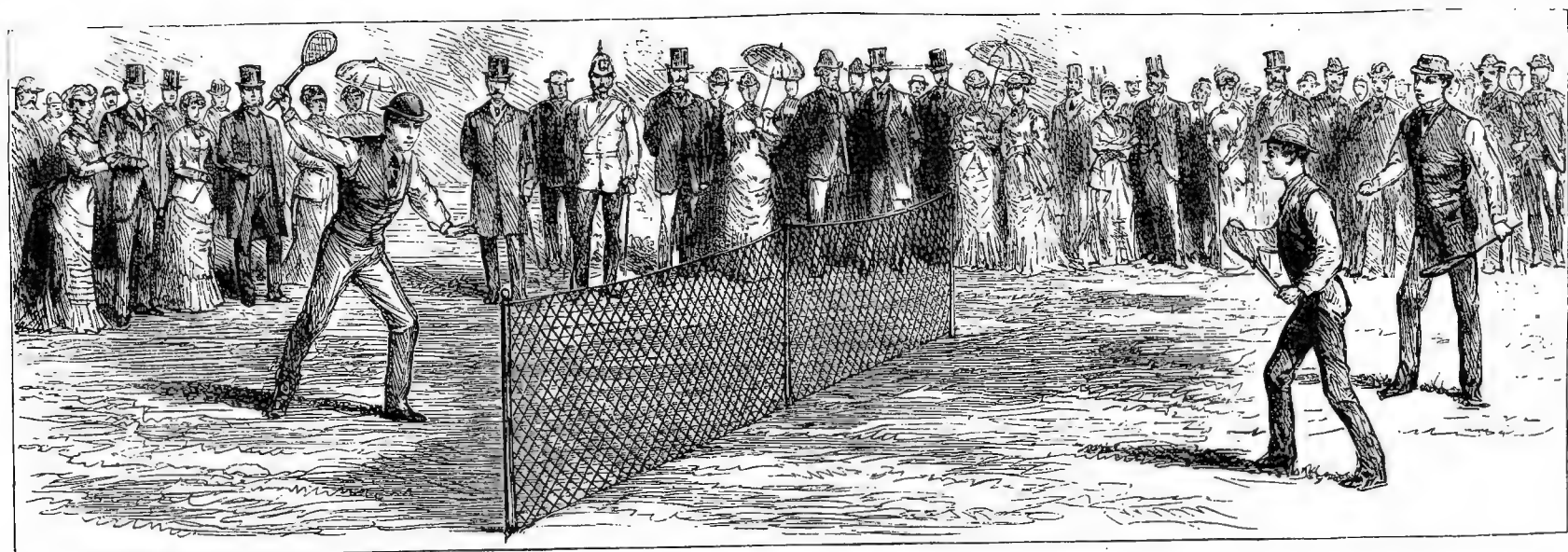
SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SYDNEY P. HALL.



A RIDING PARTY TO ONE TREE HILL



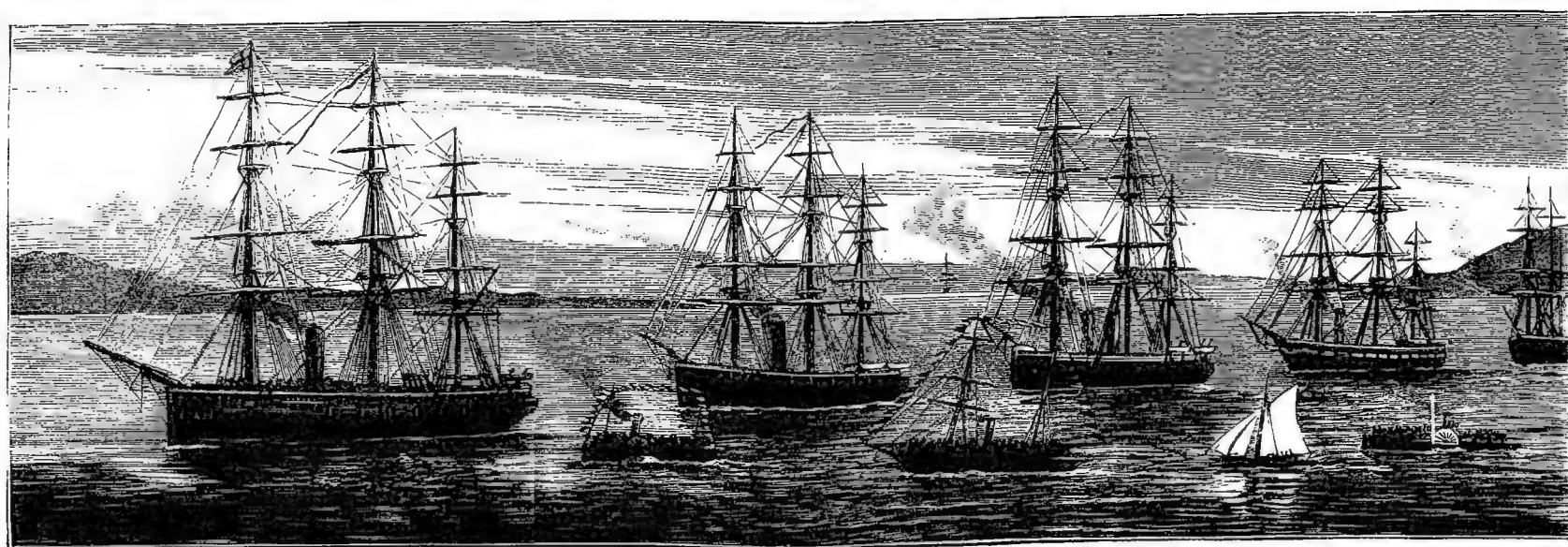
MINISTERIAL PICNIC AT ENOGGERA WATERWORKS. BRISBANE



AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRISBANE—THE YOUNG PRINCES AT LAWN TENNIS



THE YOUNG PRINCES PLANTING MEMORIAL TREES AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRISBANE



Inconstant

Carysfort

Bacchante

Tourmaline

Cleopatra

THE DETACHED SQUADRON ENTERING MORETON BAY, QUEENSLAND

THE YOUNG PRINCES AT THE ANTIPODES

confession of the Chatham murder of which he knew nothing. One can hardly help feeling some degree of sympathy with the unfortunate relatives, whose extreme anxiety to avert his doom seems to have made them less scrupulous as to the means than could be wished. No one can help remarking, for instance, how they, after so long and so vehemently maintaining that Lefroy was of a gentle, tender disposition, incapable of such a crime as murder, suddenly changed their tactics, and tendered evidence in corroboration of his alleged homicidal mania. The man who gave himself up at Barnstaple as the murderer of Mr. Gold has been discharged from custody, there being nothing to corroborate his self-accusation.

ENFRANCHISEMENT BY INADVERTENCE.—Justices Denman and Bowen have just given a highly important decision on three appeals against the ruling of revising barristers. The point in dispute in each case was whether the separate occupancy of an apartment as a residence, to the exclusion of the landlord, entitled the appellants to be on the list of voters as inhabitant householders, and the Court decided in the affirmative, their opinion being so clear that they declined to allow any further appeal to be made. The immediate effect of this judgment will be a very wide extension of the town franchise all over the country. The number of new voters in a single metropolitan borough alone will probably be over 10,000. It is very curious that the short clause in the Act of 1878, which makes the change (whether the Legislature intended it or not), should have remained so long unnoticed by registration agents, and the manner in which this piece of accidental legislation was effected is no less remarkable. It will be remembered that by the Reform Act of 1867 every householder in a Parliamentary borough was endowed with a vote, and lodgers occupying unfurnished rooms of the clear annual value of 10s. were also qualified. "Dwelling-house," as defined by this Act, was any house, or part of a house, separately occupied as a dwelling, and separately rated to the relief of the poor, but this definition was amended by the Parliamentary and Municipal Regulation Act, introduced in 1873 by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. A. G. Marten, and which was passed literally without debate. The new definition spoke of separate occupation only, nothing being said about the amount of rent paid or about separate rating. The literal significance of the enactment is too plain to permit of dispute, and the practical effect is that by means of an amending Act which was allowed to pass through Parliament without any opposition, because it was thought to make a few technical alterations of no vital importance, an enormous widening of the electorate has been effected, which practically amounts to manhood suffrage. In London and in all large towns, the existing constituencies will be swamped by the new class of voters, which will include every man who occupies even a single room in a house, no matter how low his rent may be. The Radical party will doubtless rejoice over the change as a great and grand step in the march of Reform, but the Conservatives are already sounding a note of alarm, and complaining that another "leap in the dark" has been taken, and that the very dregs of the residuum are thus admitted to the franchise. It is impossible to foresee what the result of this enormous addition to the electorate may be. The suggestion made by an evening contemporary that the new element will be monopolised by whichever party happens to be the wealthiest, will probably be repudiated as a libel upon the working man, but there can be no doubt that the change will create many new difficulties for registration agents and revising barristers, and because of the frequent change of residence which is common amongst this class, will open a wide door to personation and other electoral malpractices.



THE FIELDS.—The wheat crop of 1882 has a long time of very critical weather before it, but its chances at present are as good as a really first-rate start can make them. Every grain seems to have struck, and the fields as far north as Derby and Nottingham are getting quite green with a healthy and well-set plant. The roots having been got up early and well, a good breadth of mangold and turnip land has been sown with wheat. Seeds and tares grow away rapidly, and it is also a good time for winter beans, oats, and barley. Rape comes up nicely, and there is yet plenty of feed for young stock and sheep. The latter are now doing well, and cattle are likewise thriving. Even in Norfolk foot-and-mouth disease is being steadily got under, and elsewhere it is almost extinct. Land in the south of England is becoming more lettable, despite the recent fall in prices

for corn. Tenants have but little money, and few improvements are going on except upon the estates of the very largest landowners. There does not seem to be any serious number of agricultural hands out of employ, however, and though wages are rather low there has been as yet no distress, nor is there likely to be if the winter prove a fairly open one. Recent gales have stripped trees absolutely bare, broken many branches, unroofed barns, unhatched stacks, and done a great deal of agricultural damage. At the same time the winds have kept the fields from getting too damp, and have had their customary healthful influence. The mangold crop, now generally saved and protected for the winter, is moderately good and sound.

THE WEATHER.—November, 1881, will long be remembered for its exceptional mildness. On the 26th roses were in bloom in Blatchington Churchyard, Sussex, while the scent of the violets in the woods near Seaford was delightful. A gallon of house beans perfectly fit for food were gathered at the same place.

CORNWALL seems to enjoy a happy exemption from agricultural depression. Farms are not only in demand, but several have recently been re-let at enhanced rentals. The mild climate, so favourable to the growth of vegetables and fruit, may have something to do with this, though in Somersetshire complaints of depression are more common.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL has denounced as "an unjust and barbarous expedient" the proposal of the so-called Farmers' Alliance to confer on tenants the power of selling their interest in their holdings. Existing tenants have taken their holdings subject to the rights of the landlords, who have paid for those rights in a variety of forms, and even if it were for the public interest to divide ownership between landlord and tenant, it would be unjust to do so without giving to the former the increase of rent which he might obtain by re-letting his land in the open market.

TREE REPAIR.—The mending of the broken trunks of trees is a new department in the "art forestier." The great gale of October 14th gave prominence to the conception, and the high winds of Saturday and Sunday last will probably cause a further direction of attention to the subject. During the October storm no less than twelve fine limes in the famous avenue leading to Dunse Castle were blown down, and Mr. Hay, the owner, in despair at the ruined appearance of his park approach, called in Mr. Shearer, a well-known Scotch forester. This ingenious grand-master of woodcraft has succeeded in restoring all the trees to their former "pride of place." The work was accomplished by the aid of screw-jacks, winches, block-and-tackle, chains, and wire-ropes. The limes were each about sixty feet high, and averaged nine feet in circumference. Owners of fine trees should take heart at this, and it should also be borne in mind that very bad splits in trees may frequently be got to heal up if only the split is promptly and strongly girdled and braced. The Duke of Wellington has successfully re-erected trees lately blown down near Reading.

IRISH CATTLE.—The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland are called upon to consider the Irish cross-Channel cattle traffic. It is freely alleged that cattle carried on Irish steamers are subject to dreadful sufferings, and farmers are constantly complaining of the loss they suffer by the death or serious injury of their cattle, and also the deterioration which they suffer before they reach the English market.

TWEED SALMON.—The dreaded *Saprolegnia*, which during the winter of 1879 and 1880 caused such havoc among the fish in the Tweed, has this year made its appearance sooner than on any other occasion, it having been observed during the second week of November. In the last two winters the general opinion was that the fungus might be attributed to the cold weather and the ice, but this year such a theory cannot hold good, as the river has not yet been frozen, and the weather has been remarkably mild. Some people think now that the disease can only be due to pollution, and the Tweed Commissioners are taking evidence privately in order to get some idea whether or no sufficient reason exists for a formal inquiry. Fortunately the present outbreak does not seem to be very widespread, though, as the fungus can easily become attached to other fish than those originally attacked, fears are entertained that it may again work much havoc among the fish.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Sir Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., has remitted 70 per cent. of the rents of his smaller and grass-land farming tenants, and 10 per cent. of the rents of his tenants farming one hundred acres arable. Sir Tollemache is to be commended for his generosity in each case, but not a few farmers must look upon the actual division and amount of the respective remissions as strongly characteristic of that eccentricity for which the worthy baronet is socially famous.—Lord Cranbrook, of Hemstead Park, Kent, and Mr. J. Oakes, of Newton Court, Suffolk, have made considerable rent remissions to their agricultural tenants.

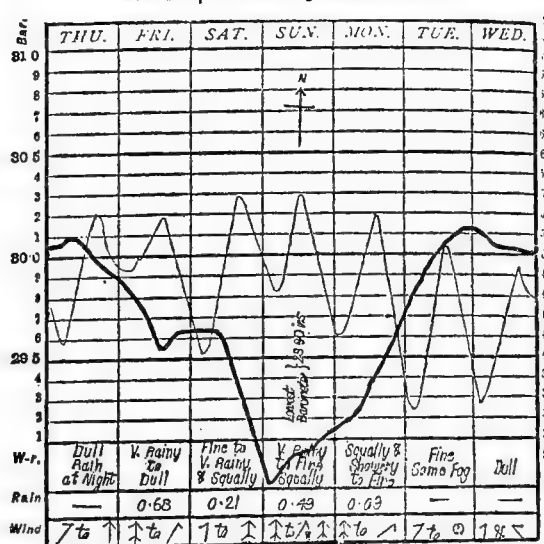
FAIRS.—Hempton Stock Fair was poorly attended, and trade was very slow. At Kingston Fair low prices prevailed. Devons went for 11s. to 14s., Herefords 12s. to 18s., Sussex steers, 9s. to 12s. Horses were also cheap, and even for sheep prices were

unremunerative to sellers. St. Leonard's Fair was quite a contrast. Here 5,000 head of cattle were paraded, and with a very large attendance; a brisk sale was done. Devons made up to 22s. a head.

SOMERSET.—Sketch maps of this county made for the purposes of the Ordnance Survey will be open for inspection by persons interested on the 14th and 15th December. The maps will be found in the Banqueting Room, Guildhall, Bath. Landlords and agents and churchwardens would do well to note how their local boundaries are defined in these sketch maps, in which corrections can be made.

YORKSHIRE.—The famous wolds of the giant county slope gradually upwards to a height of 800 feet above the sea. The fields as a rule are large, and both fences and stone walls are well kept. Wages are very high, owing to the proximity of the manufacturing districts and the "enlightenment" of the lower classes. The land is dry, and the pastures for the last three years have been generally exempt from the sheep-rot and fluke, elsewhere so disastrously prevalent. Long-woolled sheep are about the only sort met with, they are a cross between the Lincoln and Leicester breeds. Wool has fallen in price 6d. per pound in the past five-and-twenty years; this serious change in value accounts for the want of favour with which many Yorkshire farmers regard "their fleecy care." Towards the close of the eighteenth century the owners of the wolds, previously wilds, began to cultivate them. The method pursued was two white crops and a fallow, until the exhausted soil produced corn not worth its harvesting. Then it got five or six years' rest, and the old row was begun afresh. The introduction of ground bones as a fertiliser, and turnips as a crop, constituted an agricultural revolution in North-West Yorkshire. At the greatest fat stock show next to Smithfield, Birmingham, Her Majesty has taken a first prize with a Hereford. The show, in its cattle and sheep classes was one of the best ever seen. A good augury for Islington on Monday next.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK NOV. 24 TO NOV. 30 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During the greater part of this week a series of large and very deep depressions has been passing in a north-easterly direction along our western coasts, causing severe gales in Scotland and Ireland. The disturbances which appeared on Thursday and Friday (24th and 25th ult.) were not sufficiently serious of themselves to occasion bad weather in our own neighbourhood, but in each case the main depression was accompanied by small satellites, and these, crossing England, brought dull weather and a good deal of rain. On Saturday (26th ult.) it was evident that a much more serious system was coming on, and in the course of the ensuing night and Sunday (27th ult.) a depression, in the centre of which the barometer registered as unusually low as 28 inches, skirted the eastern coasts of Ireland and Scotland, its influence extending in the form of severe gales and heavy rains to all parts of the kingdom. This disturbance, like its predecessors, was attended by subsidiary depressions, which passed over in rapid succession during Sunday (27th ult.), occasioning showery weather, and severe south-westerly and westerly squalls. In the course of Monday (28th ult.) both the main system and its satellites passed away, and the weather on Tuesday (29th ult.) was exceedingly fine and bright, but on Wednesday (30th ult.) the approach of fresh disturbances towards our western coasts was sufficient to cause a dull weather in London, and a very rainy appearance at times. The barometer was highest (30.1 inches) on Tuesday (29th ult.); lowest (28.0 inches) on Sunday (26th ult.); range, 1.26 inches. Temperature was highest (56°) on Saturday and Sunday (26th and 27th ult.); lowest (35°) on Tuesday (29th ult.); range, 21°. Rain fell on four days. Total amount, 1.47 inches. Greatest fall on any one day (0.68 inches) on Friday (25th ult.).

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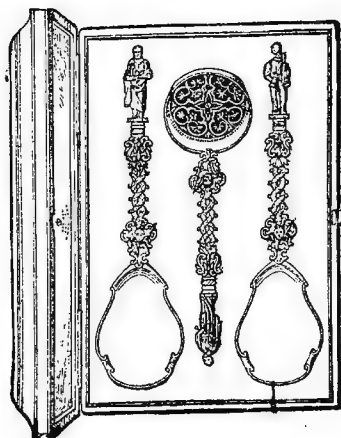
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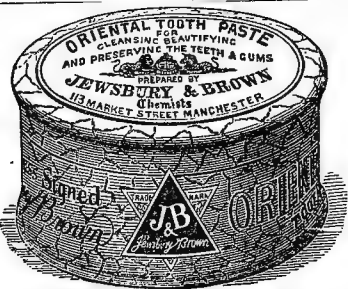
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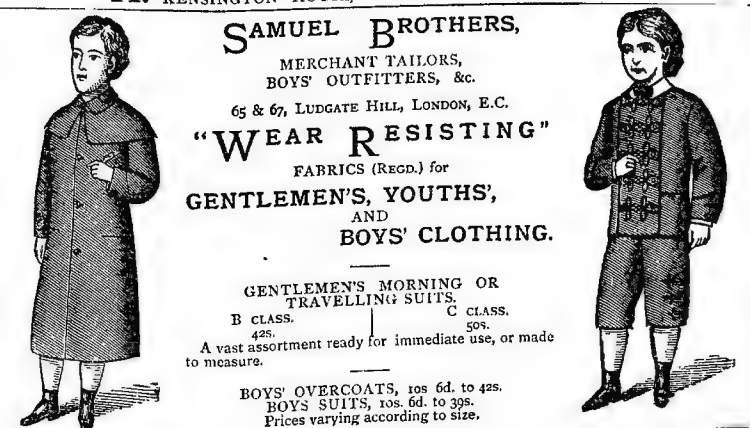
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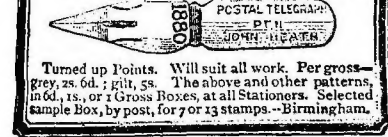


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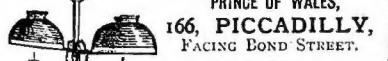
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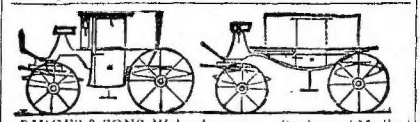
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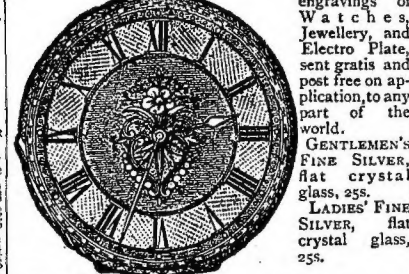
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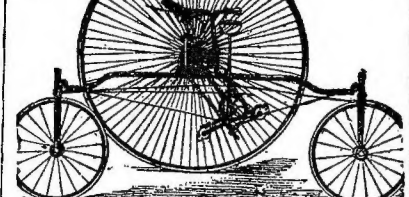
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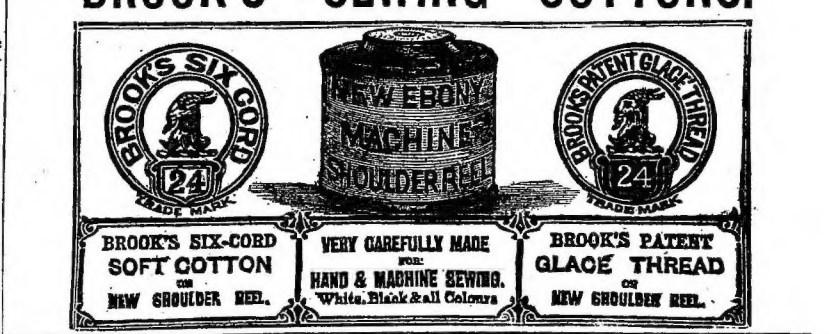
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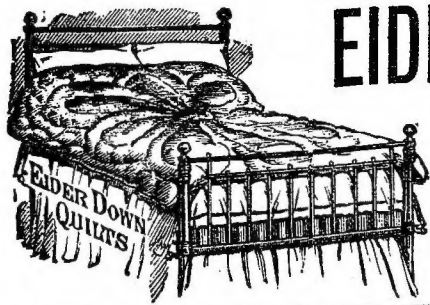
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For the first time in my life I am induced to give a testimonial. Noticing in some paper an advertisement of Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush, I sent 3/6 for one, and find it indeed a remarkable brush. My wife has for years suffered with headaches. The brush cures them at once. Several friends have used it for headaches, and it has never failed. My wife was also getting prematurely bald, but the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I used it to remove dandruff, and it works like a charm. Five times the cost would not buy my brush if I could not replace it. To-day I bought of M'Almont, druggist, of this place, two brushes to send to friends who have tried mine and requested me to buy for them. Col. Ponder, Mayor of Walnut Ridge, was attacked by a severe case of sick headache while at my house. He was very sick. My wife proposed to try the brush, which he finally consented to do, with no faith in it, however. In three minutes he said he never felt better in his life, and directed me to send him a brush. I have authorised M'Almont, the druggist, to use my name in recommending it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.A., Feb. 12, 1887.

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Yours truly,
GEORGE THORNBURGH, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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WE WILL SEND IT, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., which will be RETURNED if not as represented. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands; or request your nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, but be sure Dr. Scott's name is on the Box. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED. As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances should be made payable to GEORGE A. NELSON, PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION (Limited), 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.; and Cheques crossed London and County Bank. PARIS RETAIL DEPOT: ROBERTS & CO., 23, Place Vendôme.

CAUTION. Beware of wire and other so-called Magnetic Brushes. They injure the scalp, and promote Baldness. Remember that Dr. Scott's is the only ELECTRIC Brush in the World, and made of pure bristles. If you have bought a wire, metallic, or any magnetic brush, thinking it was this one, you have been imposed upon.

Also Dr. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH, price 12s. 6d., post free.

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DR. SCOTT'S
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TAKE NO OTHER.
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MRS. A. BAUER,
Children's Dressmaker and Outfitter.



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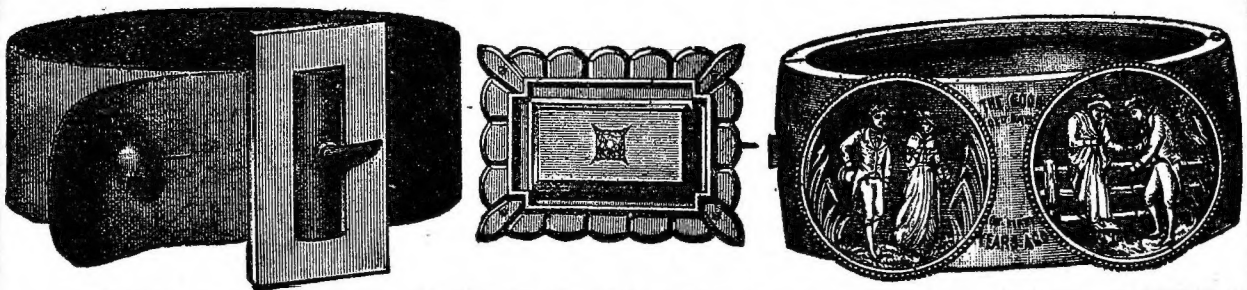
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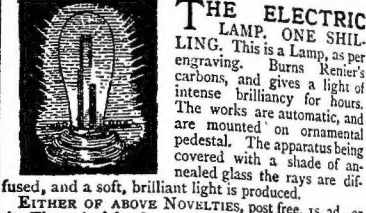
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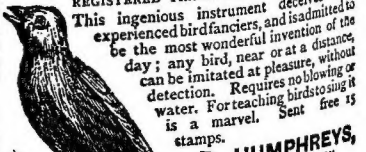
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